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HARBOUR TUNNEL FOR H.K. ADVOCATED

Practicability Emphasised By Engineering Expert

ONE of the most practical propositions the Hongkong Government can tackle at the present time, both from the financial and constructional point of view, is a cross harbour tunnel. This, the "Telegraph" learned from an engineering expert this week, who, in an exclusive interview, expressed the opinion that the building of a tunnel would be relatively easy, and that its construction costs could be recovered by tolls in ten years.

The question of a submarine tunnel linking Kowloon with the island has long been a subject for debate. Its feasibility was explored by government before the war, although no definite official action has been taken on any suggestions then advocated.

To-day, many people think the time is ripe for the authorities once again to study the proposition and to act accordingly if a harbour tunnel scheme can be proved practical.

Which is why the "Telegraph" asked the following questions and publish the answers given by an expert in constructional engineering who has made a close study of the question.

1. Is There Any Need for Improved Transportation Facilities in Hongkong?

"Yes, I think so. The present congested conditions of travel across the harbour are only in part due to the destruction of ferry facilities during the war. They are also due to the increased total number of passengers using the ferries these days.

"Then there is the question of improving the ferry services. Apart from the difficulty of getting quick delivery of the necessary vessels, engines and so on, improvement will cost a great deal of money. It is part of my belief that such money could better be invested in the construction of a cross harbour tunnel, thus taking advantage of the war destruction to repair and improve transport facilities.

"Apart from the passenger ferries, the vehicular ferry was, as reported by Sir David Owen in 1941, rapidly reaching saturation point, and he recommended the construction of a second service east of the naval dockyard. Here again, the money thus to be spent could be diverted to the cost of a tunnel.

2. What Are the Possible Alternatives?

"Ferries, a bridge, and a tunnel. The ferries are relatively slow, limited in capacity (especially for vehicles), are subject to weather vagaries (for example, typhoons), are expensive in maintenance, both in vessels and piers.

"A bridge is feasible, but a difficult engineering problem. Requirements would include sufficient clearance for passenger liners, adequate stiffness and strength to withstand typhoons; a reasonable gradient would imply access roads at some height above the shore on each side. This would also probably be the most costly of the three alternatives.

"A tunnel is also feasible, by one or the other well established engineering methods. It has the advantages of a minimum cost of upkeep, immunity against typhoons, and the accommodation of the cross harbour services such as water supply, telephone and power cables, which can be serviced 'in the dry'."

3. Assuming a Harbour Tunnel was Built, What Would Be the Engineering Methods Adopted?

"It is known that the harbour bed in the strait between Victoria and Tsimshatsui is "soft" earth, and not solid rock at the levels at which a tunnel would have to be constructed. Tunnel methods depend on the type of soil encountered. In soft earth, two methods are available; (a) Shield, with or without compression, and progressive lining; (b) cut-and-cover, in which a trench is prepared in which the tunnel is constructed, the level of the soil being afterwards made good by filling.

"The second method is the one most probably best suited to Hongkong, since by this method it is not necessary to go so deep. Several tunnels in America and Europe have been successfully built by this method, which can be briefly described as follows:

"Sections of the tunnel are built up on shore, either in steel or reinforced concrete, the ends sealed with temporary bulkheads so as to be air-tight; the sections are then launched and floated into position. Meanwhile a trench has been dredged, deep enough to accommodate the tunnel section with due allowance for a safety depth of cover, and a bed prepared for the sections to lie on. When the sections are accurately located, they are lowered into position in the trench and joined to the preceding section. When the complete tunnel has been laid, and joined, with all joints watertight, the water inside is pumped out, and the internal work completed.

4. What Do You Propose to Do About the Approaches to This Tunnel?

"The section of the tunnel would be on a slope down from each shore, with a level section in the middle; but at each end the tunnel would cross the shore at some depth. To connect this with the normal street level, a considerable length of gradual rise is required, but this need not necessarily be straight. It can also be curved into a helical shape, such as used in multi-storey garages in America and Europe. Such a "spiral" ramp could be situated close to the shore and would occupy relatively little of the expensive waterfront.

"By reclaiming the necessary areas, it would be quite feasible to arrange a direct access by tunnel from the lower end of Nathan Road in Kowloon to the Praya in the vicinity of Statue Square. In this connection it would be an advantage if the railway sidings along Salisbury Road were moved elsewhere.

5. And What About Ventilation?

"Tunnels under harbours and rivers normally require special ventilation. This is done by installing airducts and pumping fresh air into the tunnel from one or both ends by means of large fans; the flow is often assisted by having other airducts, connected to suction fans, and thus exhausting the foul air from the tunnel. The use of a tunnel by motor vehicles would produce both carbon dioxides, water and smoke, in addition to which the high humidity would make an unpleasant atmosphere. But this is cleared by forced ventilation, the air usually being taken in at the top of towers at each terminal.

6. And Drainage?

"The drainage of tunnels presents no special problem, except, of course, pumps have to be used to raise the water to the ends of the tunnel.

7. Then There Is Lighting?

"The interior of a tunnel can be well lighted, the intensity of light in the latest tunnels being graduated to avoid a sharp contrast from outside conditions when entering or leaving. Both florescent and the sodium lighting have been installed in such tunnels, the effect being enhanced by lining the tunnels with light reflecting surfaces such as tiles, glass, and similar materials.

8. Next Comes That All Important Question, Cost?

"I admit it is difficult to give any reliable estimate of cost at the present. The cost would depend very considerably on the method and shape adopted, and since it would take several years to complete, prices, both of labour and materials are likely to change during the construction of a tunnel.

"A previous estimate of cost, however, was HK$16,000,000. In addition to this, there are operating costs, such as power costs of ventilation, lighting, drainage, maintenance, and the cost of collecting tolls.

9. How Then, Can A Tunnel Be Made Financially Practicable?

"It would be necessary, at least for some years, to charge a toll for using the tunnel. If this were kept at the same charges now paid for transportation by ferry, I estimate that the capital cost could be recovered within ten years, assuming that the

(Continued on Page 10)

Moslem Leaders Arrested

Lahore Drama

Lahore, Jan. 25.

Six Moslem League leaders of the Punjab, including the President of the Punjab Moslem League, were arrested yesterday for resisting a search by police of the Moslem National Guards headquarters.

Later, the chief secretary of the Punjab Government said that the Moslem National Guards "have been declared unlawful" in the Punjab, and that the searches were made in connection with this declaration.

The Chief of Police of Lahore, J. P. Norton said that the arrest of League leaders was made under an ordinary law on charges of obstructing the police.

Also arrested was the leader of the All India Women's Moslem League, the Begum Kamaluddin, who was taken into custody together with three women students at the home of the League Guard Commander where they had declined to permit the police to make a search for some hours.

Hundreds of uniform badges were seized with office records at the guard offices.—Associated Press.

SCORES INJURED

Nearly 200 persons were reported injured last night when police charged with clubs at Moslem League demonstrators in front of the Charing Cross police station here.

Thirty other persons were taken into custody during the day as a result of demonstrations against the arrests and for declaring that the Guard was illegal in the Punjab.

Shortly after the search, the Chief Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Government announced that the Guard had been declared illegal in the province, together with Rastriya Sevak Sangh (a Hindu youth organization) whose offices were raided at about the same time. No arrests were made during the RSS search.

The arrested members of the League, meanwhile, refused to apply for bail. The Provincial Moslem League Working Committee met to decide on a course of action, but adjourned again until to-day when it will meet with League members of the Provincial Assembly.

(Continued on Page 10)

Recovered— Through Shock!

Nancy (France), Jan. 24.

All night long Madame Karcher, aged 72, lay in a winding sheet in a circle of weeping relatives watching them prepare for her funeral and too ill to tell them she was alive.

At dawn the relatives ceased praying to change for the burial but when they returned they found the winding sheet disarranged and the "dead" woman breathing.

The shock of her near interment so improved the health of Madame Karcher—who had suffered a stroke—that she now is out of danger.—United Press.

IT'S UP TO THE JEWS

Must Curb Extremists

Jerusalem, Jan. 24.

Highly placed quarters foresaw today the chance that unless Jews here take immediate action against extremism the military would step in with drastic action to stamp it out.

This source said that if Jews failed to act the military might have to move by dividing the country into military areas of "occupation" and that it would be "ruthless in suppressing terror." He said he did not necessarily mean martial law.

Highly placed quarters pictured Palestine as being on the eve of a big decision from London and said that the Palestine Government's feeling regarding the foremost need is a clear policy and that the Government was doing everything to emphasise the need for finality.

These quarters doubted the Grand Mufti would return to Palestine soon and said that any Arab threat to security depended a great deal upon how the neighbouring Arab states felt and even upon the Anglo-Egyptian treaty question.

General Sir Evelyn Barker, following his confirmation of the death sentence on Dov Gruner, an Irgun member, ordered all theatres out of bounds to troops. Previously cafes and movie houses had been ruled out of bounds.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Do We Want A Tunnel?

THE construction of a cross harbour tunnel in Hongkong is not a new idea. As a vague, indefinite, and intangible notion it has been airily tossed about in newspapers and other public forums, on and off for many years. Now the subject has been resurrected; but this time, the "Telegraph" has been able to obtain from a highly qualified and expert source, an impressive array of practical facts, both as regards construction of any such tunnel and its uses. We feel sure the public will agree they make striking reading, and we commend the interview to the attention of the government.

If, once upon a time, a harbour tunnel linking Kowloon and Victoria could be placed in the category of a pipe dream, now it becomes, not only a practicable possibility, but virtually a necessity. It is not merely that travel facilities, due to the war, are to-day inadequate, but it is very doubtful whether, in their present form, they can ever wholly meet future requirements. A harbour tunnel would be no luxury, nor a white elephant. It could be made to pay for itself within a space of years, for its very existence would encourage more and more the use of transport by firms and private individuals. It also suggests a natural link for the future with the Kowloon-Canton highway.

Existing concerns operating cross-harbour services may regard promotion of a tunnel scheme as a threat to their existence. But as is pointed out in our interview to-day, both their capital and their brains could, and should be invited to help in successfully operating the tunnel. It is suggested that a semi-public Transport Board be set up under government charter which would be responsible for its construction as well as its maintenance. This appeals as a wise and sound suggestion. Certainly we feel the time has come when the public should express itself in serious vein on this subject of a cross harbour tunnel for Hongkong.

NEW WONDER DRUG TEST

London, Jan. 24.

Doctors all over England were interested to-day in the case of a yellow-haired girl of twelve who is one of the first persons in England to receive the new drug streptomycin.

The nature of her malady is obscure but its symptoms are recurrent fever and for three months every known test has been given to Annabel Bostock in a vain effort to isolate the possible organism.

Since the drug first was administered doctors have detected a lessening of fever fluctuations, but they are making no promises, because not only is the disease unknown, but the British Medical Council has warned that streptomycin may accelerate death as well as save life.

The girl's father, James Forrest Bostock, is a shoe company executive. His friend, the Earl of Shrewsbury, arranged for the drug to be shipped here by a Portland, Oregon, doctor.—United Press.

100 Villagers Massacred

Paris, Jan. 25.

A massacre of 100 villagers by Viet Namhese bands 65 miles south-west of Saigon in Cochin China was reported yesterday by the semi-official French Press Agency.

Quoting a French General Staff communique, the agency said in a dispatch from Indo-China that raiding bands hastily vanished when French troops were rushed to the village.

The dispatch said that the village, Nguyen Sang, in the vicinity of Vinh Long, was set on fire. In addition to those killed, 800 were left homeless by the raid, the dispatch added.—Associated Press.

BEVIN'S WORD IS ACCEPTED

London, Jan. 24.

Generalissimo Stalin has accepted the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin's assurance that the Anglo-Russia alliance is still in force.

The Soviet official newspaper Pravda recently suggested that it was not. It based its suggestion on Mr Bevin's Christmas broadcast in which he said that Great Britain's "does no tie herself to anybody except in regard to her obligation under Charter."

Britain complained that Mr Bevin had been misrepresented through being quoted out of context, but Pravda yesterday rejected this complaint.

To-night the British Foreign Office released the text of messages exchanged by Mr Bevin and Stalin. Mr Bevin's message, dated January 18, said: "I am gratified at the friendly reception which was given to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff in Moscow and I am studying with interest the account which he has given me of his conversations with you.

DISTURBED

"We are, however, disturbed at the suggestion which you made to him that the Anglo-Soviet treaty of alliance and post-war collaboration might be regarded in London as 'suspended' in the air, since it might be regarded as superseded by the United Nations Organisation.

"This view has been attributed to me personally in a most misleading manner by Pravda, in an article of January 15, which takes out of its context and misinterprets one sentence in my broadcast of December 22.

"In fact I said what all other major allied has said, namely that they based their policy on United Nations organisation.

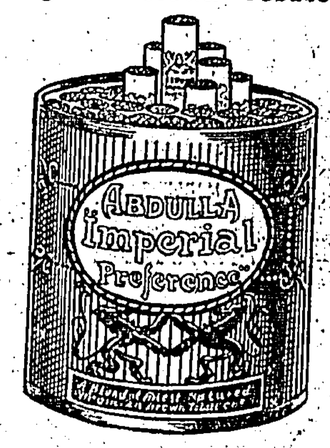
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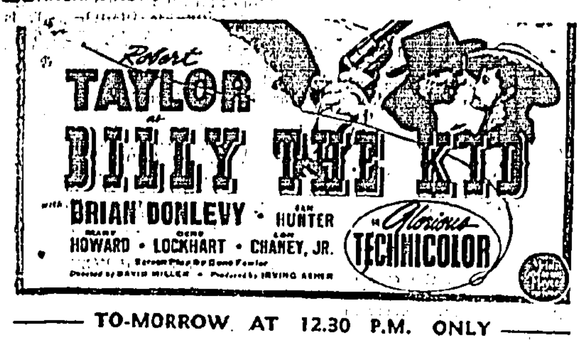


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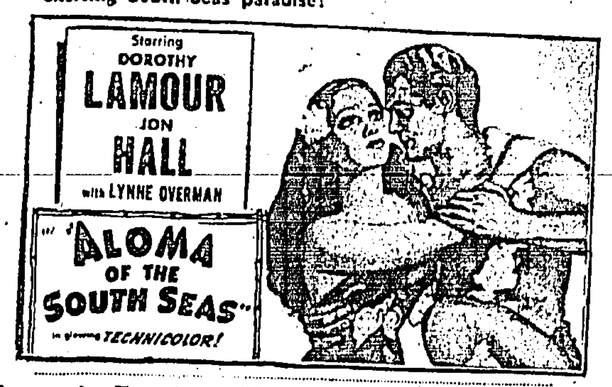
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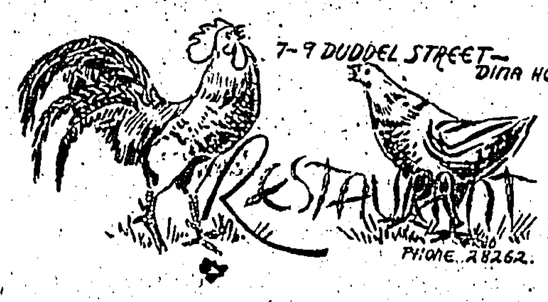
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DINE AT



FILM FAN FARE

The Most Photogenic Actress

By PATRICIA CLARY
United Press Staff Correspondent

Hollywood (U.P.)—Maureen O'Hara is rated the most photogenic actress in Hollywood from a technicolour standpoint for one reason, because she has a shapely nose.

Arthur E. Arling, 20th Century-Fox cameraman, who studied the Irish actress while he was photographing her for "The Home-stretch," said her face was so perfectly formed it could take light from any direction, giving the cameraman much more freedom in shaping his scenes.

"She has large, luminous eyes that can look open and frank or dark and mysterious, according to the lights, and her auburn hair is of a colour and texture that responds to lighting," he added.

Her nose is most important, though, he said.

"The placement of the key light in a scene is determined by the shape of a player's nose," he explained. "Since Miss O'Hara has a straight, classic nose, the cameraman can use the light that fits the mood of the scene without worrying about her looks."

Other Photogenic Beauties

Arling's other choices of photogenic actresses were:

2. Linda Darnell. Her olive skin is clear and of an ideal texture for technicolour. She wears very little make-up.

3. Rita Hayworth. Her luxurious red hair is a valuable asset, together with her striking eyes and flashing teeth.

4. Esther Williams. She has a healthy, outdoor type of complexion and looks lovely even when she's swimming under water.

5. Betty Grable. Hers is the fresh, blonde beauty of your childhood sweetheart. She looks natural in technicolour.

6. Gene Tierney. Most outstanding qualities are her hazel eyes and good facial conformation.

7. Alexis Smith. The statesque type whose beauty is best expressed by her hair and eyes.

8. Ingrid Bergman. She brings a freshness to the screen.

9. Lana Turner. Her eyes enhance her blonde beauty.

10. Joan Caulfield. Her true blonde hair and blue eyes form a delicate colouring augmented by the camera.



Charles Laughton and two of his devil's crew look over their loot in "Captain Kidd," next change at the Queen's Theatre. His co-stars Randolph Scott and Barbara Britton eventually trip the wily Kidd into the gallows' noose.

Charles Laughton "Back At Sea"

Charles Laughton first went to sea on the screen as Captain Bligh in "Mutiny on the Bounty." He now sets sail again as the pirate king in "Captain Kidd."

Both Bligh and Kidd were ruthless, harsh and violent. Bligh harried his seadogs as close to the letter of the law as he could. But though Kidd kept a heavy hand on as unruly a crew as the devil ever assembled, he let the law take care of itself. Bligh swung offenders from the yardarm—as legal as a habeas corpus. Kidd has his own unorthodox methods. And a pirate paid for insubordination with a knife between his shoulder blades on the next night.

But if Kidd juggled the law a bit to suit himself, he had also a way of handling the lawmakers. Tales of his piracy reached the ears of His Majesty William the III and Kidd was asked to present himself and defend his reputation. The wily Kidd was as clever an actor as a pirate. His air of injured innocence and his glib tongue completely deceived the King and his court. They swallowed his histrionical eye-wash and pronounced him innocent.

This film is next change at the Queen's.

It happened in Hollywood

BY LEROY MARCH

Martha Raye is loudly denying reports which said that she was signed up to support Charles Chaplin in his forthcoming picture. Martha screams that she is currently making somewhat better than $7,000 a week with her night club appearances, and that it would take an offer of more than this sum to lure her into any picture. "And Chaplin's made no such offer," Martha declares.

• • •

Both Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh, now over from England, are being much more gracious to and cooperative with newspapermen than either of them was during previous visits to the U.S., say New York reports.

• • •

Wallace Beery's 'teen age daughter, Carol Ann, will make her film debut with her father in "The Mighty McGurk." But her working days will be highly limited as far as hours are concerned. Now a junior in high school, Carol will be able to appear before the camera only after school and on Saturdays.

• • •

It might pay to make at least a slight wager that Lana Turner's new boy friend, Charles Jaeger, will probably open an advertising agency in Hollywood and leave his New York business interests flat, all just to be with Lana. And who can blame any such as this?

• • •

A Plot?—Susan Hayward is currently not speaking to Producer Walter Wanger. Susan suspects that Wanger framed it with her hairdresser to cut more than four inches off her locks when she thought they were to be but slightly trimmed. Wanger has long been advocating shorter tresses for Susan.

• • •

Maria Montez' sister Adita has called off her feud with Maria and other members of the Montez family, and is returning from Mexico City to join them as soon as possible. As snoopy as we reporters can get, we never did learn just what this feud was about, but there definitely was one.

• • •

Hollywood Hearsay, Gossip, Rumours, etc. Dale Evans' new heart flutter is Chicagoan Martin Green.... Gene Kelly, out of the navy and back at M-G-M.....Ann Sheridan not at all happy about Steve Hannagan going east for several weeks on business....Hedy Lamarr and John Loder figured in a serious auto crash, but neither was injured..... Six Hollywood studio executives are backing the opening of a restaurant by Henri Charpentier, who used to be chef for Edward of Wales..... Just four days before the Cape Cod forest fire started, Barry Fitzgerald purchased a vacation cottage there. It burned to the ground, a total loss David Niven will co-star with Ginger Rogers in "The Magnificent Doll".....Anthony Quinn started growing a beard for his appearance in "Sinbad the Sailor," but gave it up after a week, and followed the more usual actor routine of being supplied with whiskers.....Buster Keaton, comic star of yesteryear, is returning to pictures with a featured role in Red Skelton's next, "Merton of the Movies"....Diana Barrymore off to Las Vegas to divorce Bramwell Fletcher.....To get a fluently Spanish speaking parrot for Desi Arnaz next, "Cuban Pete," Universal had to send all the way to Havana.. Mexican Actress Helen de la Cruz in town, and I'll wager she does at least one picture while here Allen Jones back in Hollywood after his eastern night club tour.....Michele Morgan in from Paris.....Lenore Ulric signed for a feature role in "Bella Donna"... The Danny Kayes will have a little Kaye soon.....Myrna Loy will co-star with Cary Grant and Shirley Temple in "Bachelor and Bobby Soxer," at RKO.....Jennifer Jones and her two youngsters back from vacation in Texas.....Loretta Young's hair now bleached for the first time. It had to be done for a role in "Katie for Congress"....The Bob Crosbys expecting a little Crosby Carmen Cavallaro broke all night club gross records in both Boston and Hartford.....Molnar's "Good Fairy" is being worked over into a musical for Deanna Durbin.... Bonita Granville still busy denying rumours that she's engaged to be married.....Ezra Stone and Kay Kyser both received silver medals from the U.S. Treasury for their war work.....with Natalie Schafer divorcing Louis Calhern, you'd better bet that Calhern and Dorothy Gish will wed....A serious ear ailment bothering Barbara Stanwyck again.....

Cinema Guide

SHOWING TO-DAY

QUEEN'S—Diamond Horseshoe.
ALHAMBRA—Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.

NEXT CHANGE

QUEEN'S—Captain Kidd.
ALHAMBRA—Mr. Lucky.

Bathing Beauty's Latest Film

Van Johnson, probably the most popular young star in Hollywood today, and lovely Esther Williams are co-starred in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's new technicolour musical, "Thrill of a Romance," which is showing at the King's Theatre.

Johnson, who achieved stardom for his work in "Two Girls and a Sailor," "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo" and "Between Two Women," plays an army flier on leave after service in the South Pacific. Miss Williams, star of "Bathing Beauty," which broke all records last year in Hongkong, is seen as a girl who marries a stuffed-shirt millionaire who leaves her on their wedding day to fly to Washington to put over a big business deal. And along comes Van!

A fine supporting cast includes Henry Travers, Spring Byington, Carleton Young, Frances Gifford, Vince Barnett and Lauritz Melchior, the Metropolitan Opera tenor, who makes his film debut in the picture.

Short Comic Cartoons Face Bleak Future

BY BOB THOMAS

There is a growing indication in Hollywood that short colour comic cartoons—such as Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, Bugs Bunny and Andy Panda—will be seen less and less on the American theatre screen, and they may face eventual extinction.

Although these humorous short films have been popular features for adults as well as children, they just are not the money makers that other films are—that is when rental returns are compared to the costs of production.

Columbia Studio already has abandoned such films and people who should know say other curtailment announcements are to be made soon. Walter Lanz, president of the Screen Cartoon Producers' Association, declares the American public will see less cartoons in 1947, and as for 1948—well, Lanz is anything but optimistic.

The reason for this pessimism is that cartoon costs have risen 165 percent since 1941, while rentals to exhibitors have been increased only 12 percent.

Although public attendance at American cinema houses is reported to be at its highest level in history, cartoons are rented to theatres at flat rates of from $2.50 to $4 for each showing date, while the better features bring a return of a considerable percentage of the amounts paid for seats by the audience.

Added to this is the trouble of getting colour prints; and the public will not accept black and white cartoons.

It looks like some hard times are ahead for Mickey Mouse and other animal stars.—Associated Press.

SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



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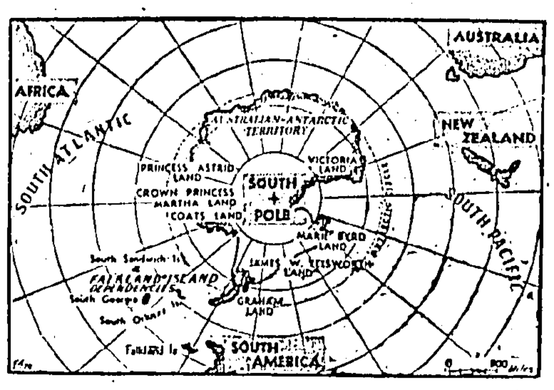
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OPENING WEDNESDAY, 29th JAN.
PEARL BERESFORD'S
"LONDON BY NIGHT"
with
STARS FROM THE WINDMILL
AND WHITEHALL THEATRES.

To 5,000,000 square miles of lifeless waste—

NINE NATIONS WILL VOYAGE TO DISCOVER ...NOTHING?



By PROFESSOR FRANK DEBENHAM, O.B.E.

(Founder and late Director of the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge University)

THE nations of the world have suddenly developed an enthusiasm for exploration unparalleled since the early years of the century. Eight expeditions to the South Polar ice-cap have been planned by nine nations—and two of them are already at work in Antarctic regions.

Why this unusual interest in 5,000,000 square miles of lifeless, windswept, icy waste?

The popular answer which has been given, and countenanced by some explorers and scientists who should know better, is that beneath the icecap are rich deposits of uranium—the metal from which atomic energy is derived.

That is nonsense.

First, there is no proof that uranium lies beneath the ice.

Secondly, even if it is there and can be located, it certainly could not be worked.

Gold, oil, coal

THE average depth of the ice-cap, which is always on the move, is probably about 4,000 feet. And all the atomic energy in the world could not melt it or move it—and keep it melted or at bay—to enable mining operations for uranium.

It is also claimed that in the South Polar regions there are deposits of copper, gold, oil and coal.

It is true that the geological formations in Graham Land—part of the British Falkland Islands Dependencies — might indicate the presence of oil.

And there is coal in Victoria Land, in New Zealand's Ross Dependency. But it is poor quality coal, and much of it has been coked by the action of lava.

Even if good quality deposits of these minerals were found the cost and difficulty of winning them would be out of all proportion to their value.

Value of whaling

THE only immediate economic prizes to be won from the Antarctic are in the whaling industry. And these are being scientifically exploited by international agreement, now that the war has put the Japanese pirate whalers out of business.

So it becomes increasingly clear that the international rivalry underlying the purely scientific nature of the Antarctic expeditions is political.

A brief summary of the objectives of the expeditions considered in conjunction with national claims will indicate the importance of the problem of the Antarctic.

Britain has been operating a research expedition in the Falkland Islands Dependencies since 1943. Meteorologists, geologists, botanists and biologists are at work in five stations strung out through Graham Land and the South Orkney Islands.

These two areas, together with the South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia and Coats Land, are permanently administered by Britain, and local postage stamps are issued as a sign of British sovereignty.

But the Argentine—on the grounds of being the nearest sovereign State—also claims this region.

In fact, she lays claim to all land between the Argentine and the South Pole, though it is difficult to concede any valid basis for this.

Biggest venture

BUT the Argentine is now about to send an expedition to establish a meteorological observatory.

Chile also claims part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies—her claim overlaps the Argentine's—and the Chileans, too, are organising an expedition.

The biggest expedition is that commanded by the United States explorer, Rear-Admiral Richard Byrd, who is taking 13 ships and 4,000 men.

This is partly a scientific research party and partly a military operation, which will test troops and planes in the severe conditions of the Antarctic.

Admiral Byrd's main base and ice-airfield will be on the Ross Ice Shelf near Little America.

But, while some of his ships are carrying out a two-way circum-navigation of the icecap, another semi-official expedition under Lt-Cdr Finn Ronne will go to Byrd's old base at Marguerite Bay, Graham Land—near the Debenham Islands, which a friend named after my children.

Now, although the vast tracts of James W. Ellsworth Land and Marie Byrd Land were discovered and claimed by American citizens, the United States has never made any formal declaration of sovereignty. Neither has she recognised the claims of any other nation in the Antarctic.

So, the flights of Byrd's airplanes from the adjacent base on the Ross Ice Shelf will be watched with interest.

Incidentally, the dropping of flags by aircraft has never been accepted as a valid claim to dominion over newly-discovered land.

The Germans did this in 1942. More important, they saw and photographed an ice-free valley to the south of Princess Astrid Land and Crown Princess Martha Land.

This valley will be the objective of an expedition headed by the Swedish explorer, Professor Hans Ahlmann, which, it is hoped, will start late this year.

Professor Ahlmann's expedition may be a combined Norwegian-Swedish-British party. It can safely be said that it will be purely scientific, with meteorology and glaciology as its chief studies.

All recent exploration between the longitudes 40 deg. E and 20 deg. W has been carried out by Norwegians, and this sector has been generally recognised as belonging to Norway.

Australia is to send a party of scientists to establish a permanent research station in the vast spaces of the Australian Antarctic territory, and a similar expedition is expected in the Ross Dependency from New Zealand.

South Africa is also waking up to the proximity of the ice-clad regions to the south of her, and when I left there recently preliminary discussions were being held as to future activity.

Russian mission

THERE have also been rumours of a Russian mission to the Antarctic, but there is no definite news of a start. No Russian venture has been to the Antarctic since Bellingshausen's in 1821.

Now what are the immediate benefits of holding areas of the South Polar regions?

First, it is of value in establishing whaling stations (although since floating whale oil factories were adopted the need for land bases has diminished).

But the Antarctic produced more than £15,000,000 worth of whale oil before the war, and the value of the whaling industry has since increased.

Secondly, it is of great help in meteorology. The deep Antarctic has been described as a "Pandora's box."

The knowledge of the behaviour of the great Antarctic gales enables the weather of the South Atlantic and South Pacific to be forecast accurately over a wide area.

The establishment of meteorological stations ties up with the strategic value of the region, and it will be interesting to see how Admiral Byrd's air base functions.

Harnessing gales

FINALLY mankind may benefit greatly by development of Antarctic sanatoria.

This is one of the healthiest regions in the world, and there have been almost dramatic cures of consumption among men who have joined South Polar expeditions.

It is unlikely that there will be any development of the economic resources of the Antarctic until we have discovered a way of radiating energy by air.

If we can do that, we can harness the gales that blow all the year round throughout the area.



"He's on the ropes—wonderful right hook—what a killer—great fight this."

Vivien Batchelor

Asks: Why aren't women using the rights they won?

THIS year will be the 30th anniversary of women's suffrage.

Many of us young women to-day do not realise our mothers' years of struggle, agitation—even martyrdom—to give us what we take as a matter of course.

We are inclined to raise a faintly superior eyebrow and smile tolerantly at the absurdities of the suffragettes—in much the same way as we smile at their fashions.

And that is a pity, because in some ways I cannot help feeling we've let them down. Oh, I know we've got women in Parliament, and Miss Wilkinson at the Ministry of Education.

But now many of us ever bother to exercise our prerogative, and chivvy our M.P.s?

We seem to be much too wrapped up in our personal family affairs to see that many of the evils we grumble about are put right.

A VERY fair example of what I mean is the present outcry about the care of children.

Now, as long ago as the spring of 1945, I remember reporting a trial in Stafford, in which a man called Gough was convicted of the manslaughter of a little boy under his care.

There could not have been a woman in England who was not horrified at the state of affairs revealed at the trial, and by the public inquiry held afterwards.

Yet how many of us wrote to our M.P.s demanding that something should be done, and at once; that they should find out the fate of other children, deprived of the natural care of parents and home?

It was only in the winter of 1946, that the Home Secretary was able to announce the findings of the Care of Children Committee.

There has been a lag, and many children may have suffered because we women did not do all we could to prevent it.

WE meet our friends and neighbours in the queues and the back garden, and we grumble about this and that, demand to know why some nebulous "somebody" doesn't "do something," but seldom think of doing something ourselves.

We helped put those people in Parliament—we should keep them reminded that we can equally well helped to put them out if they don't do their job.

A greatly experienced male politician once said to me: "You know, you women are a funny lot. You raised the devil to get your rights, and having got them you go back to your homes and never use them. Except just a few enthusiasts."

Now, I want to see him eat his words—and every other man who says the same.

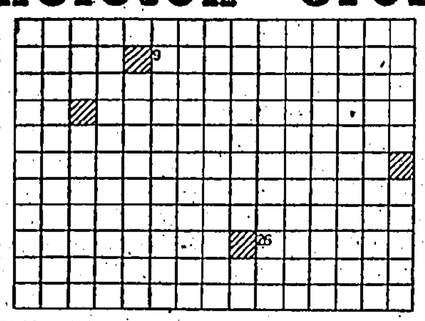
THE men found they could not win a war without us women—neither can they win a peace. It's up to us to make Britain the sort of place we want it to be.

Why don't some of our M.P.s get to understand better the problems of their women constituents? Why don't they see them in their homes and talk things over with them—at all times, not just when they want our votes?

They will, you know, if we make them. At home we may put up with all sorts of slackness from husbands "for a quiet life." But we don't have to do so from our M.P.s. Let's make them earn their keep.

NEW SATURDAY FEATURE:

Skeleton Crossword



CLUES ACROSS

1. I have investigated, and it's all for bed.
6. Sketched out by mother in the first place.
9. Coast of Africa, useful for elephants and billiard balls.
10. He takes his vehicle on holiday, it is said.
11. Country where the U.S.S.R. were early mixed up.
12. Commonly speaking, he's lost, hopeless.
15. When you've got this vegetable you've shot about the lot.
16. Kind of music for an old-fashioned bedroom.
17. What the Navy did in those "get-together" days.
20. A university man she'd put out of countenance.
23. Tea? Or—make a speech?
25. Fruit, if you can get them. If not, they're sour.
26. A broad street for a rendezvous.
27. This German city sounds like two letters, but is three or five.
28. He kills with a song in his heart.
29. Her dad's my dad.

CLUES DOWN

2. When a golfer gets here, it's this luck.
3. A bit of a bog, and "a bit of a dog"—an old game, that!
4. In dog you'll find another.
5. Soft stuff, but it applies to all clues in this section.
6. My! A bit of spice!
7. Stamp stores are (naturally) the making of these officials.
8. Who goes home? Not he.
13. This, one will find, is different—or the other way round.
14. A huge clatter—and that's where you'll get it.
18. Type of country seen in the Upper Ural Mountains.
19. He may not win, but one way or another he's not lacking in resolution.
21. You'll get the vegetables, or you'll get a rating!
22. Dodge this one—
24. —and this! (So we finish.)

IN the Skeleton Crossword you have to fill in black squares and place clue numbers as well as solve the clues. The four blacks and three clue numbers in the puzzle give you a start.

The design being symmetrical, every black square in the top left quarter must have a corresponding black in the top right, bottom left and bottom right quarters. So black all the squares corresponding to the four already shaded and you have 14 black squares.

Study the clue numbers. Before clue 9 you have to find places for 1 and 6 Across and 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Down. On the third line there must be an Across clue to correspond to No. 20, with similar balance on the left.

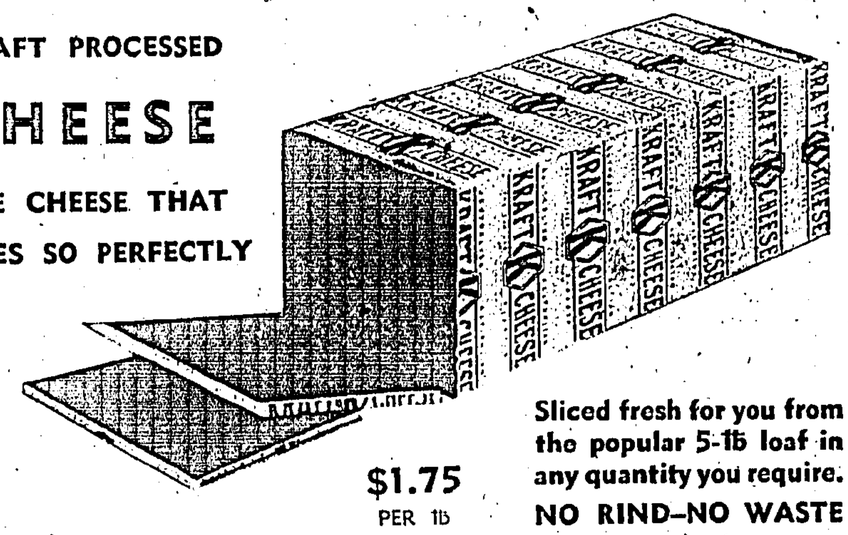
Notice that clue 1 is Across and there is no 1 Down, so you can black in the square under that containing No. 1, and the three others to correspond. The rest should be easy. No words of less than three letters are used.

SOLUTION WILL APPEAR NEXT SATURDAY, WHEN THERE WILL BE A NEW SKELETON CROSSWORD.

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2 „ „ .85 „ „



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2 „ „ 1.15 „

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An ever welcome addition to any meal, particularly as a breakfast dish.

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"Hey, Joe, what you got to sell?"

THAT'S the greeting that was shouted from every Italian port to

GEORGE MILLAR

who is sailing with his wife in the yacht Truant. Millar, D.S.O., M.C., wrote the best-sellers "Maquis" and "Horned Pigeon"

THE editor of a volume entitled "Who's Who in America" has sent me several queries about my inoffensive existence, including this one: "When were you naturalised an American citizen?"

I hastened to reply: "I have not been naturalised an American citizen, and never will be."

If my reply was a little abrupt I must beg the editor's pardon and claim extenuating circumstances for my bad manners. Chief of these circumstances is that I received his letter while sailing round Italy, and every time we push our bowsprit into an Italian port I am greeted with this shout: "Hey, Joe! What you got to sell?"

For example my wife steered our boat out of the tide-rip in the Straits of Messina and past the golden statue at the entrance to Messina Harbour.

I stood forward, preparing to drop the anchor, and sounding the bottom, which in that harbour is much fouled with wrecks.

The traders

TWO black marketeers in swift rowboats beat the mud-pilot to our side, and before I had dropped anchor these gentlemen had offered to sell me petrol, cigarettes, chewing gum, candy, diesel oil, sugar and soap, and had also offered to buy from me at "advantageous prices" petrol, cigarettes, dollar bills, fountain pens of a certain American make, candy, sugar and soap.

When I had wearily refused all their proposals, one of these Sicilians, a man of swarthily prepossessing aspect, thought to maintain relations with social conversation.

The question

"WHAT part of the States are you from?" he asked.

"From the State of Great Britain," I answered, surprised that gentlemen traders who imagine themselves to be shrewd should not even bother to recognise a Red Ensign.

"Eh?" said the Sicilian, it being beyond his comprehension that anybody but an American could travel freely across the Italian seas. But then he recovered and remembered that Montgomery and his men had also passed that way.

"Sorry, Mister and Miss," he said. "You got any pistols or tea or coffee to sell? I give you 1,600 lire for a pound sterling, 1,450 for a pound Egyptian, and 9,000 for a golden pound (sovereign)."

"You seem to be an intelligent man," I said to him when the anchor was down and apparently holding.

"Molto intelligente," he agreed, handing me his visiting card which gave his name, called him a shipowner, and claimed that he had offices in Augusta and Naples as well as Messina.

Such gentry have their cards printed before they look for the offices, the typists, the notepaper, or even before they quite know what they are going to do.

The money

"THEN tell me why everybody all over Italy imagines that my wife and I are American."

"You are both fair-haired. Your wife is pretty. You have a yacht. Therefore you have money. Therefore you are an American. Everybody knows that the British have spent all their money. Besides, suppose we hear you talking English, it is surely more polite to guess you are American?"

"Why?"

"The Americans have all the money. Everybody wants to be American."

"I don't. Do you?"

"Sure. Everybody's broke here. There's no future in Italy. Look!"

From his left hand trouser pocket he pulled out a wad of perhaps 200 greasy dollar bills. From the corresponding pocket on his right side he drew a wad of clean notes representing perhaps 40,000 Italian lire.

"This, good," he said waving the dollars. "But this!" and he spat on the lire notes, wiped them, and thrust them contemptuously into his pocket.

It seemed to me that the conger eel, prowling in the undersea wreckage of a hideous war, probably has a more elevated outlook and a brighter spirit than the Italian black marketeer.

The shops

IT has taken us six weeks to sail down the Italian coastline from San Remo, in the north, to Reggio, Calabria, the last port on the "toe," our jumping-off place for Greece.

We have called at the ports of Oneglia, Savona, Portofino, Portovenere, Giglio, Civita Vecchia, Anzio, Ventotene Ischia, Santa Lucia (Naples), Marina Grande di Capri Palinaro, Vibo Valentino. We visited Rome by train and by car.

Our first impression of Italy was a good one. It seemed that there was more to be bought in the shops than in France, and that the Italian workman was readier to work and more cheerful than his French brother (or should I say "distant cousin"?).

These things are probably true of the north of Italy, but, while at San Remo or Rapallo in the north we could buy, fairly reasonably with our favourable exchange, a variety of food and clothing that the shops in Britain probably will not show in two years' time, in the impoverished south apart from cities like Naples and Reggio, there is squalid misery and much fear of the winter.

Bad weather, when we left Capri, drove us to shelter between the coast and a small, uninhabited island called the Isolotto Circella.

The hotel

SINCE the swell was so fierce that our boat was almost uninhabitable, we went to find food and lodging at the nearest town on the mainland, a place called Diamante (diamond), because it is shining and lovely as seen by the mariner.

At the main hotel in Diamante pleasant people scraped and searched to find us food, yet our dinner would scarcely have satisfied a well-grown pullet.

Although there were no blankets in the best bedroom, there were things with teeth and things with stings. The next night, still weather-bound, we stayed on the island, among the lizards, the red ants, the sea hawks and the mosquitoes.

Splendid snub-nosed electric trains run almost hourly down the coast railway past Diamante. Why do not some of them carry to such places some of the merchandise that gluts the markets of the north?

Just one thing worries me. Will the Greeks shout: "Hey, Joe! What you got to sell?"

TELEPHONE USES INFRA-RED RAYS

A new telephone that transmits the voice on invisible rays of infra-red light has been revealed by Northwestern University physicists, says United Press.

The sending unit resembles a searchlight. Electrical impulses vary the brightness of its light beam in conformity with the amplitude and frequency of the original voice sounds.

The infra-red rays are intercepted by a photo-sensitive receiver that transforms the varying light pulses into sounds in a telephone headset.

The telephone has been tested between the shore of Lake Michigan and ships some distance away.



Internment Reflections

The following verses have been supplied by a reader who states that they were written in Shamshuipo Camp in 1942 by a Hongkong Volunteer whose name he has been unable to trace.

LET US GIVE THANKS

We fought for simple liberty
Which brethren elsewhere still preserve;
For Homes, Tradition, Decency;
For that fair Peace our hearts deserve.
Let us give thanks for what we serve.

We lost material freedom, yet
Our smug complacency was tossed
Into oblivion, so let
Us never overrate the cost.
Let us give thanks for what we lost.

We have our lives, our sight, our health
Though thousands found eternal sleep;
And rarer than forgotten wealth
We have the Right to laugh, to weep
Let us give thanks for what we keep.

Though captives in the flesh, no doors
Can make our flights of fancy cease,
Nor bar the dreams we sail to shores
Which know no other state than peace.
Let us give thanks for their release.

We find new beauty in the skies,
New shades to colour joy and pain;
Our eyes shall paint a Paradise
On canvas lately drab and plain.
Let us give thanks for what we gain.

Though brutal greed and cruelty
The tale of countless nations mar,
Strong in the lights of chivalry
Our Island Empire's brightest star
Let us give thanks for what we are.

RELIEF FOR CHINESE IN BORNEO

The Chinese government will be asked to aid Chinese sufferers from the war and Japanese occupation in Sarawak and British North Borneo, said Dr Wu Paak-shing, Chinese Consul-General for Malaya, after a tour of the two Borneo colonies.

Dr Wu said many Chinese women whose husbands were slaughtered by the Japanese in the Double Tenth massacre in 1943 particularly need relief.

The Consul-General, whose duties also extend to the two Borneo Colonies as well as throughout Malaya, said the 100,000 Chinese in North Borneo and the 150,000 Chinese in Sarawak were living in "close harmony" with all other races and were "energetically" tackling the numerous problems of the post-liberation period.

After visiting 40 towns and centres in both colonies during a one-month tour, he observed that Sarawak, "when communications have improved, will be well on the way back to its former prosperity. While only a few of the gold mines are functioning, the rubber plantations and, to some extent, the pepper plantations have resumed work."—Associated Press.

Berliners Prefer Widows

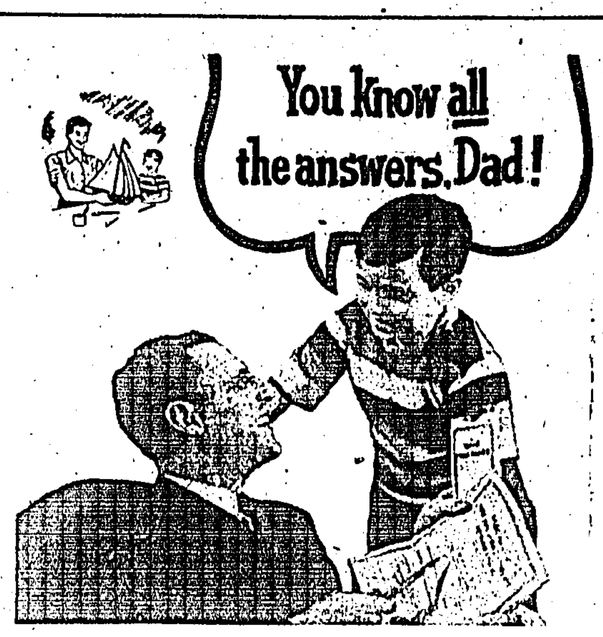
A widow with a home has the best chance of marrying these days in battered Berlin, where there is a large excess of women over men as a result of the war, according to the city registrars.

Next to widows over 40 years of age, whose rate of marriage is described as "astoundingly high," women from the ages of 16 to 23 are considered to be those most likely to find husbands, says Associated Press.

In the latter age group, stenographers, secretaries and saleswomen are given foremost chances of matrimony, not only because they meet more men but because of their usual good looks.

"A woman with good looks still has the best chances," the registrar in the suburb of Schoenebert said. "Formerly, many men married women for their money. To-day, when no one has any property worth mentioning, this motive has been shunted into the background and good looks mean more."

Women between the ages of 25 and 35 have less hope of finding husbands, said the registrar, because the war has torn the greatest gap in the ranks of men of these ages.



Not all fathers are as wise as their children think them to be. Otherwise fewer widows and orphans would be left in straitened circumstances.

Life Insurance enables any father to provide a guaranteed monthly income for his dependents in case of his untimely death.

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Nylon Shoes At Welsh Fair

The first multi-coloured nylon shoes to be made in Great Britain are being produced at the rate of 500 pairs a week by the Astoria Company of Cardiff, and were the centre of much interest at the Welsh Industries Fair, which has just opened in London.

The fair is a show of extreme diversity and features the new light industries introduced in South Wales during the last 10 years and the manner in which war processes and war materials are being turned into peacetime novelties.

There is, for instance, inflatable furniture that can be carried in a handbag and pumped to full size with a concertine bellows in less than a minute—a development of the rescue dinghy and the barrage balloon. A ten-foot ladder weighing only 12 pounds is made of aluminium alloy formerly used for Lancaster aircraft. Inkstands and trinket boxes of a new plastic composition (a wartime secret with radar) can be bounced on the ground and do not break.

Several of the new firms exhibiting at the Fair were started by refugees from Hitler, established on the Treforest trading estate. From the Central European capitals they brought the skill and knowledge in glove-making for which they were famed, and set up factories in what was once a depressed area. They have given training and employment to hundreds of our people. Welsh girls, they say, have shown themselves exceptionally adaptable.

"Wales can make and sell it" is the slogan adopted for the show.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE — "How to Keep the Peace"

BY KEMP STARRETT







Russian children—their education and upbringing

Third instalment in this fascinating series of articles on how the Russians live

By JOHN LAWRENCE

Formerly Press Attache of the British Embassy in Moscow.

UNTIL 1944, Soviet children went to school at eight, but the age has now been reduced to seven. There are kindergartens for the younger children and creches for the babies.

These always seem to be in the charge of people who are fond of the children and understand them, but, as in Britain, there are not nearly enough creches and kindergartens, and it would be wrong to suppose that most children go to them.

The kindergartens are much the same as in other countries. The children are washed and looked after and put to rest at the right time, and they are taught singing and dancing, games and simple recitation.

They always seem to enjoy this, but they do not sing more melodiously than children of the same age in other countries.

The atmosphere is clean, but not unreasonably antiseptic.

The moral education of the children is taken very seriously, and they are brought up to believe that all good things come from Communism.

The slogan "We thank Stalin for our happy childhood" is everywhere. In fact, the current moral notions are, to my mind, crammed down the children's throats a little too much.

. . .

The school-leaving age is subject to various exceptions and special rules, and I have never found out to my own satisfaction what the minimum schooling is.

But, barring upheavals—such as those caused by the war—the majority of children in the Soviet Union receive elementary education in the three R's and a smattering of something more.

In many villages there is only four years' schooling, but this does not necessarily mean that the children's education stops at that: often they go on to a boarding school at a bigger centre.

Most children receive some secondary education, and large numbers receive the full ten years' education, which finishes at 17.

Those who leave school early often receive further instruction at the technical schools attached to factories.

Soviet children are, on the whole, keener to learn than ours; under the czars learning was hard to come by, and they still think it is a privilege to be allowed to learn.

A lot of time is given to science—also to poetry and literature.

Teaching Standard

THE teaching varies in quality. The standard is certainly not higher, and perhaps lower, than in our elementary and secondary schools, but the remarkable thing is how much teaching there is.

When it was decided, after the revolution, to educate the whole population there was an acute shortage of teachers. Outsiders without any particular training were often pressed into the profession, and the best pupils often stayed on as teachers or even taught younger children while they themselves were learning.

There are now many training colleges which turn out fully qualified teachers. But the supply has not yet caught up with the demand, so that the Soviet Union suffers from classes that are too large—even more than we do.

There is also a great shortage of school buildings, and one often finds, for instance, that the younger children are taught in the mornings and the older in the afternoons. School books and writing materials were so short during the war that some schools were reduced to learning by rote.

Boys and girls are taught together at the elementary schools, but since 1944 they have been separated for lessons at the secondary schools, though they meet for play and games. This change is approved by both teachers and parents; it makes for better discipline.

In the early years of Soviet rule, many revolutionaries expected to build a new heaven and a new earth. The older generation tended to be against the Bolsheviks, who therefore relied on the young, and did everything they could to break the power of parents over their children.

The family was regarded as a bourgeois institution which was hostile to the revolution, and marriage was thought to concern no one but the husband and wife. In school, too, the encouragement of the younger generation sometimes went to fantastic lengths, and children would solemnly sit in judgment on their teachers.

But as the revolution settled down into a State system, the need for discipline was felt ever more strongly, and nowadays Soviet schoolchildren are expected to obey their teachers at least as much as in other countries and are taught the same standards of school behaviour.

Youth Clubs

WHEN the children reach school age they join the Pioneers—a sort of Boy Scout, Girl Guide organisation.

In each town there are "houses of the Pioneers," and in the big towns and cities there is always a central "palace of Pioneers," where the children go out of school hours for informal instruction in whatever happens to interest them, and for collective activities such as plays, dancing, music and recitation.

One of the best houses of the town is always set aside for this purpose. In Tiflis it is the former palace of the Czar's viceroy in the Caucasus; in Kuibyshev it is the building we had for our embassy during the evacuation; and in Leningrad it is the famous Anichkin Palace.

Once I paid a surprise visit to a provincial palace of Pioneers and was taken round all the classes. The star turn was a little boy of 11 who gave a short lecture to his comrades on the various types of warships and their uses.

On another occasion I attended a meeting of the "history club" at the Moscow palace of Pioneers. There were nine boys and girls, and their job had been to inspect the public statues in Moscow and to find out about the people they represented.

Afterwards I asked them to tell me what I should read myself about the period of Ivan the Terrible. The answer, given by a small boy, was:—

"Of course, the best general account is in Klyuchevsky, but this is now rather out of date; if you want to go into more detail you would have to read Solovyov, and, of course, you must look up the original correspondence between Ivan and Prince Kurbsky. The latest view of Soviet historians is in Vipper's book."

The conception these children had been given of history was not very different from what an up-to-date teacher would give one in Britain. Economic factors and class conflicts were stressed, but it would be hard to say that they were over-stressed. The children spoke with pride of the "development of our Muscovite State."

Universities

AFTER leaving school a big proportion of the young people go on to higher education.

This may take various forms. There are 30 universities—run more or less on Western lines—which have about 50,000 students.

Still larger numbers go to the industrial institutes and other technical colleges, which, though they do not give degrees, educate their students up to what we should consider a good university standard.

Already in 1940 there were 702 "higher educational institutions" with 564,000 students. It is now planned to train 150,000 new "specialists" up to university standard every year ("specialists" include most of what we would call the liberal professions).

In 1940 there were 152 institutions training industrial students. The "industrial institutes" probably turn out more of the future rulers of Russia than any other organisation. The Urals Industrial Institute at Sverdlovsk is a residential university of engineering comparable in size with Oxford or Cambridge.

I liked what I saw of the students and their teachers. The people of the Urals and Siberia are somehow tougher and more outspoken than the Muscovites; it is rather like the difference between London and the North.

The girls go in for much the same subjects as the men, and include a number who are studying heavy engineering.

I do not think this is due to any difference in female human nature, but simply to the fact that in the Soviet Union the need for trained people is so great that there is no time for sex prejudice. If a girl is a qualified heavy engineer she gets the job—and keeps it.

One of the best things about Soviet universities is that it is possible for an older person to take a degree, and this helps him to move up in his career. It is hard work in addition to earning one's living, but it is surprising how many people do it.

The tremendous number of young people who receive higher education is the best indication of the aims which the Soviet Union has set itself. This programme of training has high priority in Soviet plans, and there can be little doubt that the Government intend to achieve a rate of all-round progress never yet conceived.

The young men and women who come out of the Soviet "institutes of higher education" are, as a rule, well grounded in their subject, alert, public spirited, and modest. They have renewed my belief in the future of the Russian people when officialdom and red tape brought me near to despair.

Religion

RELIGION is rigidly excluded from the schools and universities, though there is no longer any atheistic propaganda.

It plays very little part in the lives of the intelligentsia, but there is still much simple faith among poorer people—particularly in the countryside.

Before the revolution Russia had more churches than were needed; the majority are now closed—if they are interesting they are made into museums, and if not they are used as store-houses or allowed to fall down.

Not long ago I took a distinguished Soviet visitor to Westminster Abbey. His first question was: "What is this place used for?" and he was surprised to learn that it was still a church.

A certain number of churches, however, do remain open; and they are crowded. If you go into a church on a weekday, when people are at work, the congregation is sure to be a few old women and one or two old men, just as in Britain. On a Sunday, or on one of the great feasts of the Church, you will find a predominance of younger people . . .

It is difficult to judge how much religion remains among the peasant and working class. The leaders of the Church will tell you, with every appearance of sincerity, that the revolution, by taking the Church out of the palaces, has brought it nearer the people.

The Russian Church still exercises its appeal over the pious, and also sometimes over people who disclaim all religion but feel that the beauty of the liturgy and the traditions of the Orthodox Church are something that belongs to them in a peculiar way as Russians. . . .

The war has brought a fair number of people to feel the need for religion—there have been more baptisms in the war years than at any time since the revolution. One young girl whose pagan name was Venus got baptised and changed her name to the Christian "Vera."

But it is an exaggeration to speak of a revival of faith. Indeed, it is hard to see how the Orthodox Church can be revived. To be a power in men's lives it needs an intellectual basis which satisfies contemporary people, and it must become a Church of works as well as of faith. The State, however, gives it no opportunity of taking part in social work.

There are, of course, other important religions to be considered—about twenty million Moslems; three million Jews; large Roman Catholic communities (mainly Lithuanians and Poles); Lutheran Protestants in Estonia and Latvia; many Baptists and other nonconformist sects.

Indeed, one side of the Russian character has always tended towards a sort of Protestant nonconformity, and Communism sometimes makes its greatest appeal to this side.

Moslem Russia

I SPENT some time travelling round Moslem parts of the Soviet Union, and it seems to be generally agreed that in the period when religion was actively persecuted Islam escaped more lightly than Christianity.

I did not go into any mosques, but I was told that many of them are open and that the priests officiate freely.

I knew a great many Jews, but not a single one who had any interest in religion. No doubt, there is a type of ghetto Jew from the old-fashioned communities in the Ukraine who takes his religion seriously, but the intellectuals are atheists. They seem to feel that their faith has caused all their calamities by making them different, and they therefore turn on religion with unexpected bitterness.

No Bibles had been printed in Russia since the revolution, and until recently they could not be obtained even in second-hand bookshops. But I hear that in the last year the Bible in Russian has been reprinted.

Just as I was leaving the country in the autumn of 1945 old Bibles began to appear in one of the Moscow shops. On Old Slavonic—a language as different from Russian as Middle English is from modern English—they cost about a month's wages for a cook. In Russian, they cost three or four times as much.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that the Bible is very little known. One young woman had been reading an historical novel about Joseph in Egypt. She told me the story as if it was the latest novelty, and was rather impressed when I said that in our country everyone was taught these stories.

The practice of religion, on the other hand, is freely permitted. A seminary for priests is being started for the first time since the revolution, and the Patriarch of Moscow has been given suitable quarters in the former German embassy. The activities of the Russian Church receive publicity abroad, but very little at home.

Religion is not publicly attacked. The only form of what could possibly be called anti-religious propaganda is the public lectures which are organised in all big towns on elementary natural science.

The subject-matter is always marshalled in such a way as to suggest a materialistic explanation of the universe. Young Soviet citizens often assume, in the rather naive manner of the 1880s, that since Darwin it has been conclusively shown that the universe holds no riddle.

Christmas Trees

CHRISTMAS trees mean as much to Russian children as they do to ours: they light them with candles and hang them with toys just as we do. Every kindergarten has its Christmas tree, and parents do their best to arrange something at home, too.

And then there are the public Christmas trees in the Central House of the Trade Unions every year, where there is a sort of standing children's party which goes on for weeks on end.

Some of the nicest Christmas trees I have seen were in homes for orphans. These homes are excellently run, and everything is done to make up to the children what they miss in home life. At one home which I knew, the director, who was adored by the children, was said to neglect the teaching in favour of creating a home atmosphere.

He was removed and given a different job—quite an important one—and replaced by an able man of the regular schoolmaster type, who perhaps leaned too far in the opposite direction.

Soviet Christmas trees are not produced for Christmas but for the New Year, and everything is done to make the children forget any religious associations.

Once I heard some tiny children at an orphanage singing a sweet little song about the Christmas tree and how it had come from the collective farm and other pious Communist sentiments.

NEXT SATURDAY: The Russians' Houses And Their Clothes

Government Has Left Much Undone

—by—

"Candidus"

THE digest of a speech delivered recently by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr Creech Jones, contains a number of sugary promises and, on the whole, must be considered as an interesting piece of political propaganda. The Hon. Member can be believed when he states—"*the Labour Government was elected to apply enlightened liberal principles to the tasks of reconstruction.*" A commendable policy—especially if Hongkong is included within that visionary sphere. I say visionary, because about a year ago, a momentous announcement emanated from the Colonial Office to the effect that a form of local representation was to be introduced in the official affairs of Hongkong. A year is a long time.

That Hongkong is pulling itself together is mainly due to the determination of its private citizens. As far as Government is concerned, however, there is much which it should have done. It is true that a Price Control Department has been operating to good effect during the past year, but if building materials had been considered as important as Nylon stockings a good many burdens would have been relieved.

• • •

AS far as rehabilitation from the point of view of the reconstruction of buildings is concerned, official assistance has been practically non-existent, and yet Government should have made a greater effort in this connection, which affects so many so vitally.

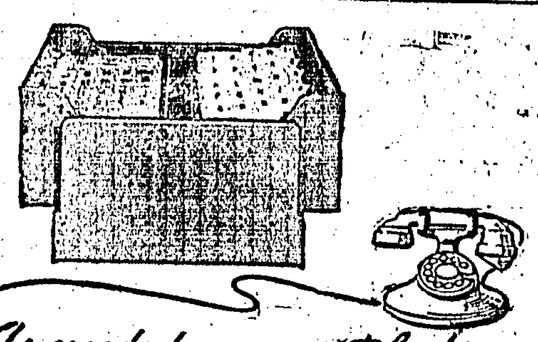
One cannot help thinking that so much depends upon the men on the spot. In other words, unless those appointed to executive positions in this governed-from-London Colony are men of outstanding ability, all the promises Mr Creech Jones will crumble as easily as the proverbial pie-crust. The system which guarantees some people jobs for the terms of their natural lives, regardless of ability is bad in principle and practice. No commercial institution would last very long if it were compelled to engage its employees for life, irrespective of whether they prove to be efficient or not. In Government circles, age wins advancement. In commercial spheres the enterprising youth fights for it.

• • •

INCIDENTALLY, I have to thank a number of correspondents for interesting letters and suggestions. Many subjects which come under the heading of reconstruction have been mentioned. Rebuilding and re-occupation of property; the removal of dangers to navigation (submerged wrecks) which abound in the harbour; the need for adequate passenger transportation across the harbour; the construction of a modern airport; The modernisation of the Post Office—all matters of urgency.

Housing is probably the most urgent problem, both in the domestic and commercial sense. Businesses which have existed for years find themselves unable to secure re-entry into their old premises, and are thus seriously handicapped in starting up again. Residents who boasted homes now double-up in hotels and boarding houses. Of course, there may be many a legal quibble in this connection, but it must be remembered that Government has the power to requisition anything it requires for itself or for the re-establishment of essential trades. It would surely be justified in ejecting those who, during the Japanese occupation, secured premises which they never could have acquired during normal times.

(Continued on Page 8)



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CANADA BUILDING SHIPS FOR CHINA AND FRANCE

Orders totalling more than $50,000,000 are being placed in Canada for the construction of new ships which are urgently needed by France and China, Mr C. R. Gallow, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner in Hongkong, announced to-day.

The latest French Government contracts, which have already been awarded between six Canadian shipyards, call for the construction of 13 cargo vessels and 140 barges at a total cost of $35,732,825.

Most of the vessels and barges ordered by France will be completed before the winter of 1947. Five of the cargo vessels, however, need not be finished before 1948.

Mr Gallow explained that all arrangements for placing the French Government contracts with the six shipyards in Canada had been made by the Canadian Commercial Corporation, a crown company established by the Canadian Government this year to make purchases in the Dominion on behalf of foreign governments and purchasing missions.

The Ming Sung Industrial Company Ltd., whose present shipbuilding commitments in Canada are being guaranteed by the Central Government of China, is also arranging for the Dominion to build vessels required for operation on the Yangtze.

Through the Canadian Export Credits Insurance Act, Mr Gallow said, Canada had agreed to establish a $12,750,000 credit in favour of the Ming Sung Industrial Company Ltd., and a large part of this credit will be used to finance the proposed shipbuilding programme. The Chinese company itself will contribute £2,500,000 additional in cash.

The Chinese programme will call for the construction of three vessels 285 feet in length, six smaller ships of 167 feet, and material and machinery required for the building of three tugs and forty lighters. The Ming Sung interests also hope to purchase in Canada a substantial quantity of narrow-gauge mining railway equipment.

Deluge Will Cover Japan, Says "Goddess"

A big flood, comparable to the Biblical deluge, is about to strike and swallow up the whole Tokyo-Yokohama area, warned Yoshiko Nagaoka, 42-year-old, self-styled living goddess of the "Jikosama" cult, whose followers include at least two Japanese notables.

Yoshiko, who is "enthroned" in Kanazawa city, in northern Japan, and whose background is highlighted by a mysterious precipitation from a cliff which cured her ailing foot years ago, said she had long been patient with the Japanese people, but this time she meant to deal out great trials.

The "goddess'" professedly devout followers include Futabayama, 320 pound former idol of millions of Japanese wrestling fans, who dejectedly retired from the ring when the Americans arrived with baseball.

Another is Wu Ching-yuang, celebrated Oriental chess master, who met the "goddess" in an air raid shelter during the B-29 raids on Tokyo, after which he announced that he would forsake chess forever and devote himself to Yoshiko's "divine light" religion.

The "goddess" has been acting queer ever since she fell from a cliff at the age of 23 and then, awaking from a trance, announced that she had talked with Christ and Buddha. However, she has succeeded ever since in making more than a living.

She formerly lived in a temple in Tokyo, reputedly purchased for over 1,000,000 yen. The "goddess" decided, however, that country life suited her better when heretic agents insisted on collecting the balance of the down payments.

Japanese reports indicate that Yoshiko does not succeed in converting everyone.

One prospect recently lavished gifts upon the "goddess" and succeeded in obtaining an audience, whereat the goddess immediately recognised him—"three thousand years ago on the brim of the Ganges River when we both were listening to Buddha preach". The visitor never returned to the temple.—United Press.

WILLIAM HICKEY

Weather or Not

UNCERTAINTY of British weather costs us a lot of money, and Colonel **IRVING PARKHURST KRICK** is sure he can save a great deal by explaining weather forecasts in simple language.

Will rain set in before builders get the roof on? Can a film company be assured of reasonably good weather to go on location with all their expensive stars? Should new electric fans be on the market in March or is it safe to wait until July? Will it be an "open" spring with farmers suddenly wanting fertilisers?

He has answers to a lot of problems like that, news which would be equally valuable to transport services, nationalised or not.

This shock-haired colonel, eager and fluent, was one of the D-Day forecasting team, is also professor of meteorology in the California Institute of Technology. Now he has "commercial weather" laboratories in New York and London, plans a world-wide organisation.

TALKING at the Savoy recently, he made no claim that long-range weather forecasting is yet an exact science, but is sure he can provide "a sound and accurate guide to what the weather is likely to be."

At home in California Krick forecast a rain-soaked pitch for a key football match to be played two months ahead. The game was away and nobody could ever remember rain there in November. But the home team turned the hoses on their own ground and trained in mud. They won!

SHYNESS of fidgety Britons summoned to the last of last year's presentations of war-earned gongs at the US Ambassador's house in Prince's Gate thawed visibly to the friendly informality of American ceremonial.

Martinis followed medalling with equal speed and greater profussion, an admirable idea which could only be improved in reverse.

There were 22 bashful Britons variegated from many-ribboned generals in uniform to girl clerks in their smartest hats and some very ordinary men in dark suits. Had the citations not been read out the demobbed would have passed unnoticed anywhere, but they were heroes America delighted to honour.

AS the newly-appointed Ambassador has not yet arrived in London, decorations were pinned on by **CLAYTON LAWRENCE BISSELL**, the military attache.

Squarely built, beaming cordiality, this two-star general is tough. Bissell commanded the 10th U.S.A.A.F. in the black days of the Burma campaign, started the incredibly difficult and courageous ferry service over the Himalayan Hump to China.

Now flanked by Old Glory and the Union Jack, the general stood to attention in the faded gilt drawing room. Pinkly facing him, the gongees were ushered in one by one while an aide read the flamboyantly-worded citations. He pinned the medals, gripped a warm handshake and the next in the waiting crocodile moved up.

Bissell ponged 22 in 10 minutes, spoke for 34 seconds with great sincerity on the value of co-operation, then led the way to the Martinis.

TIME, a little each day; patience, all you have got and then some; mix well with a dash of skill and a few 4½d. pots of water-colours.

That is Mrs **ELIZABETH WANSBROUGH'S** recipe for new wallpaper for old, that and a husband who shares "an old-fashioned love of home."

Wallpaper at their house in the London suburb of Colney Hatch was leaf-patterned, faded and drab (and they do not like the price or the quality of present wall decorations). So her husband has picked out each leaf with fresh paint blending the colours as fancy pleases.

There are 600 leaves to one panel and 22 panels to one room; it took him six weeks to do half.

But his wife writes proudly to tell of "the pleasure it has given me."

ON meeting for the first time that tremendous Falstaffian figure, the Deputy-Speaker of the Dail, a London friend of mine thought some formality necessary, so gave a stiff little bow and said politely: "Good morning, Sir."

EAMON O'NEILL blinked, said nothing, but fumbled in a pocket of his egg-stained waistcoat and produced a grubby card. It read:

"Cut out the nonsense and let's have a drink."

THESE sentiments in the Head Teachers' Review are admirable, if unexpected.

"Professors are horrified at the intrusion of slang and journalese into the language; yet how could English be enriched without it?"

"So many get B.As and B.Sc.s by sheer memory work. As far as life goes they are often bores and ignoramuses. The majority cannot even use their knowledge, they cannot apply it; they are just 'dumbbells' and they definitely cannot claim culture."

CLIPPED by reader **STANLEY H. MORGAN:**

Shop manageress or assistant wanted; must be able to smile.

·· SPORTS FEATURES ··

ONLY WEATHER CAN STOP INTERPORT

Soccer Season Reaches Its Climax This Week-End

BY "SEE-TEE"

At the time of going to press there appeared to be every hope that the interport match between Hongkong and Shanghai, scheduled for this afternoon, would be played.

Only weather, which may further delay the ship bringing seven of the Shanghai team (due in the harbour early this morning), or which may affect the playing pitch if it rains heavily, can prevent either the interport, or to-morrow's game—Shanghai v. Combined Hongkong Chinese—taking place according to programme.

Both the interport and to-morrow's encounter will be played on the Navy ground at Causeway Bay, kick-off 3.30 p.m.

NAVY CUP FINAL

The Navy Cup final at Causeway Bay on Monday was very much a home-side occasion—even the weather turned up trumps with a cold wind, thin, drizzling rain, a heavy ball, soft and slippery going underfoot and players well coated with mud. It was a spirited encounter. H.M.S. Tamar beat H.M.S. Venerable 4—1, the men from the Venerable made a hard fight of it and during a storming ten minutes in the second half came very near to saving the game. Although 3—0 behind they attacked in very determined style, reducing their deficit to 3—1 and having two good drives well saved by the Tamar 'keeper.

Wills, playing for Tamar, had a rollicking afternoon. He followed up this hat-trick against South China last Saturday with another in this match. Wills has played on the wing in most league matches and his more recent role of leader of the attack is an interesting change. It looks as though a soft, muddy surface suits him. Goldthorpe of '45 Commando, another wingman moved in to lead the attack, treated the crowd to a couple of brilliant snap goals against Kwong Wah last week-end.

SHARPSHOOTERS SHORTAGE

One of the features of the local game throughout this season has been the shortage of inside forwards who can be relied upon to have a crack at goal when anywhere within striking distance. Now and again one particular player has hit the news headlines by a display of sharp-shooting: the mere fact that such happenings have made news is evidence of the paucity of shooting forwards.

It was this particular shortage which gave the Interport selection committee such a headache. Perhaps the greatest blow in this direction was the injury to Redman (1/5 Commando) in October. In the "Double Tenth" match he was the one forward of the "Rest of the Colony" team (beaten by the Combined Chinese 4—0) who was mentioned in the "South China Morning Post" report of the match. The report said "Redman, who led the Rest's attack, played a lone and futile hand. His early attempts to get his forward line going deserved better success, but he lacked support from his halves and inside forwards."

"Sewell, who led the United Services' attack in the Armistice Day charity match did not shine. It is interesting to note that Stickland of the R.A.F. did well at inside left in that game. From the other viewpoint in both these representative matches Lee Wai-tong was outstanding at centre forward.

Lee Wai-tong is the one Chinese forward who is not tied to the neat close-passing Chinese style of play. This business of working up to goal with pattern weaving close-passing is grand to watch and requires no end of skill to execute. Within range of goal, however, it should be thrown away. Until local clubs give more attention to planning different tactics near goal this shortage of good centre forwards will continue.

PHYSIQUE NEEDED

It is preferable that centre forwards be men of height, good physique and well able to hold their own in the rough and tumble of scrimmages near goal; but it is not absolutely essential. Hughie Gallagher who made a great name for himself as a centre forward had neither height nor weight but he got the goals regularly and against hefty defences.

The same is rarely true of pivots, though. Livesey (1/5 Commando) and Burnage (45 Commando) both did well at centre half through being able to use their height and reach to advantage. Forrow of the Club does much better in that position for it is there that he is able to use his head to block the path down the centre and his length of leg and stride enable him to cover a lot of ground defensively. Most of the best home-side pivots have been tall, well-built fellows, as witness Allen of Portsmouth and the Villa, Cullis of the Wolves and Bernard Joy.

The Colony has certainly been well supplied with good wingmen. Tsao of Sing Tao has probably produced the most consistently good form. Gifted with a fine turn of speed (he has the full stride of a quarter-miler), an accurate boot on either foot and many a trick in the box, Tsao is a great favourite with all section of the soccer community. How much of his success is due to the nursing and coaching of Lai Shui-wing (his regular partner at inside-left) is not easy to say, but football history is full of the names of famous wingmen who owe much of their success to a wise old head at insideman.

Britain's Worst Year In Sport

London.—Everybody agrees 1946 was the worst year in history for British sports, and you find the same unanimity in the belief things won't get any better, at least as far as tennis is concerned.

This galls a little because tennis was born here and the Wimbledon Championships have been as sacred as though they were named "world's championships" which, in fact, they have always been considered.

But Britain's desperately poor showing on the courts and the staggering fact that there is not a single new topflight man or woman player on the horizon is giving strength to foreign suggestions that Wimbledon be renamed "The British Championships". If this ever were done, of course, it is probable the Americans would immediately sponsor a "world's Championships"—and make it stick. Thus there will be no retreat along the line.

But people are getting pretty tired of the (happily dwindling) tendency to blame everything on the war. Especially since John Bromwich, Australia's No. 1, is a wounded veteran, Jack Kramer of the U. S. served three years in the Coast Guard, Yven Petra of France was a prisoner of war and Jaroslav Drobny of Czecho-Slovakia was a forced labourer under the Germans.

One authority has suggested that relaxation of the strict amateur rules against subsidy might bring up a new tennis generation able to compete with the rest of the world. Meanwhile the next Wimbledon appears to be a sure debacle for the home team.—United Press.

Laws Of Football

THE CORNER KICK

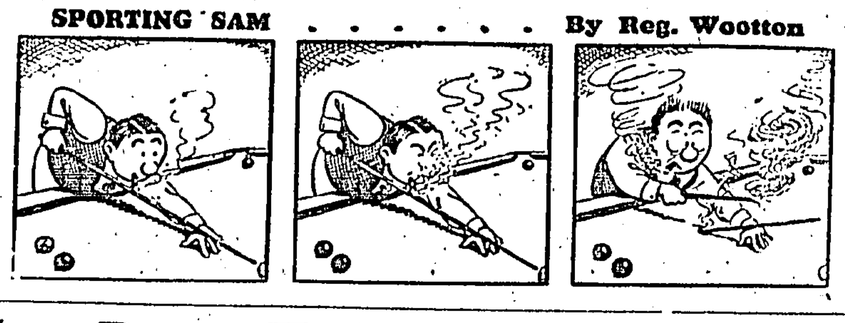
Corner kicks are usually such routine affairs that the average man in the crowd does not give much thought to them. If asked under what circumstances a corner kick is awarded he would probably say "Why! Anyone knows that; it's when the ball is played behind the goal by a defender." There are, however, other occasions (albeit a little rare) on which a corner may be conceded.

I saw one instance in a first class match at home. A half back took a throw-in about ten yards from the corner-flag and threw the ball towards his goal-keeper who had left his goal ready to take the ball. I heard afterwards that this was a frequent practice with that team. It was gusty day and the thrower made too much allowance for the breeze which suddenly lulled. His throw took the ball just a little wide of the goal-keeper into the empty net. The crowd roared "Goal!" but the referee very properly awarded a corner kick.

A goal cannot be scored direct from a throw-in or from an indirect free-kick. If an indirect free kick (say for off-side), awarded to the defending side just outside the penalty area, were kicked back towards goal and entered the net without another player touching it the correct decision is "Corner."

In many ways a corner kick is a dangerous concession for a defender to make. Its opposite number, the goal-kick, is quite another matter. No player is offside at either a goal-kick or corner-kick (that is quite an advantage when a corner is taken) but a goal can be scored direct from a corner.

SPORTING SAM By Reg. Wootton



Too Dear For The Millionaires —So A Sport Dies

BY IAN COSTER

Both the proud Endeavours, which sailed the Atlantic to challenge for the America's Cup, lie rotting on the mud at Coldharbour, Gosport. The all-steel Velsheda is having her keel burnt off for the price of the lead.

Britannia is sunk; White Heather is broken up; and Candida has been sold to an Egyptian.

The great yachts, queens of Cowes, are too expensive for the millionaires who used to run them, the Liptons, the Sopwiths and the Stephensons. J Class, the biggest yachts in sail, are dead and likely to remain so for years. It would cost £60,000 to build a yacht like that now, against £30,000 pre-war.

£8,000 A SEASON TO RACE

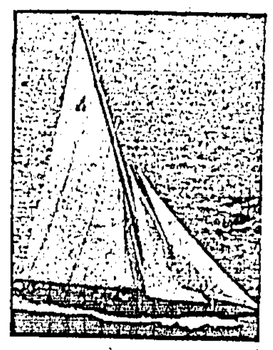
FOR the short racing season the cost would now be about £8,000—twice as much as in 1939. And the difficulty would be finding crew and sails of Egyptian cotton.

Famous English designer, Charles E. Nicholson, is unlikely to be called on to produce another challenger for the America's Cup for a long time—not until there is a new crop of millionaires with sailing ideas. Nicholson designed Shamrock V. for Lipton in that great sportsman's last try at the cup he never gained.

Millionaires do not seem to be able to afford their power yachts, either. Many of them, lent to the Admiralty during the war, have been sold to the Greeks.

WATCHING LONDON IRISH

EXTENT to which the Irish Rugby Union now stands behind the London Irish Rugby Club has been shown in a special way. Hylton Cleaver tells me the Irish Union made a grant of £75 towards the expenses of the club in going to play University College, in Dublin.



The Endeavour....one of the big yachts. Would cost £60,000 to build now, £8,000 a season to race.

WHEN MCC WERE ALL OUT

MEMORY Corner. Centenary celebration of Ealing Dean Cricket Club prompts H. Rolfe ("now too old to do more than try to play golf") to write about the remarkable incident when the Ealing Club, founded in 1869, dismissed an MCC side for seven runs, three of them byes.

"It was the fast deliveries of the Rev. E. S. Carter, Oxford fast bowler of 70 years ago, and then at Christ Church, Ealing, and the deadly bowling of the late G. Mumford that did the trick," writes Mr Rolfe.

Of the ten who batted for MCC, only two scored—W. Bovill 3, and F. Crawford one. Crawford opened the innings with F. Sutton, and both were out with a single on the board. Dr Gaye was also run out.

COLSON PLAYS AGAIN

GUY Colson, former Oxford captain, who has been out of Rugby for nearly two seasons following the removal of a cartilage, returned to Middlesex Hospital XV. for the match against Old Emanuel.

Helicopter, yearling colt by Hyperion—Fair Cop, made top price of 2,600 guineas at Newmarket Sales.

R. G. Richardson, last year's Oxford cross-country captain, is going to Middlesex Hospital Medical School and will be available for London University.

WHY HAWKINS HELD BACK

FIGHT fans were yelling for Vince Hawkins to go in and finish Roderick in the middle-weight championship, and, every time, Hawkins stood back. Was it chivalry, or respect for the ringcraft of the "old man"? I thought Vince was being cautious.

Vince's mother, talking in her Eastleigh, Hampshire, home, has suggested a new explanation. She says that when he was fighting a friend years ago in a minor contest, Vince knocked him out, put him in hospital for six weeks.

Another fight, the boy died. "We kept it from Vince for some time," says mother, "but he heard eventually, and it upset him so much he never talks about it."

It may be the explanation. I knew a heavy-weight once who killed a man in the ring and was scared to hit hard ever after.

His name, Tom Heeney. He once fought against Tunney for the world's title.

HE'S A FIREMAN AGAIN

VINCE Hawkins has returned to his job as a Southern Railway fireman. His father is a fitter on the Southern.

The family still recall the day 13 years ago when father was out of work and Vince, a boy of 10, returned from a contest with £5 in his pocket.

It was his share of the money thrown into the ring by the spectators. He gave it to his mother.

Sports Diary

TO-DAY

SOCCER

Navy.—Interport: Hongkong v. Shanghai, 3.30 p.m.

RUGBY

Sookunpoo.—3 Cdo. Bde. v. RAF and Police, 2.30 p.m.

Sookunpoo.—Club v. Navy, 3.30 p.m.

CRICKET

Club.—HKCC v. Craigengower, 2 p.m.

KCC.—KCC v. HQ Land Forces, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY

SOCCER

Navy.—Shanghai v. Combined H.K. Chinese, 3.30 p.m.

LAWN BOWLS

KBGC.—KBGC v. Prison Officers' Club, 3 p.m.

FASTBALL

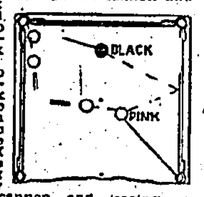
Club de Recreio.—Baseballers v. Rovers, St Joseph's v. Canadian Chinese, 10.30 a.m.; Chung Wah v. Recreio, Hotshots v. Giants, 2 p.m.

BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER

Arthur Peall says:

STRIKER pockets pink as shown in the stroke on right of diagram and cannons on black off the side cushion to leave black in line for the top pocket.

It is not so good as it looks: it is easy to misjudge the cannon and leave black safe. Avoid this trap by pocketing pink slowly enough to bring cue-ball back off the cushion and leave it to the right of black, thus ignoring the risky positional cannon and leaving an easy black for your next shot.



Left of diagram shows cue-ball and white near top pocket at billiards. Striker might have scored the obvious four-shot and continued on red from hand. But he preferred to play the "jump" in-off as indicated and keep a three-ball break going. It is a fair stroke, but I should like to see the "jump" barred.

DETROIT'S LUSTY BID FOR OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1952

(By THORN KUHL)

Citizens of Detroit, 2,000,000 strong, are making a lusty bid to bring the 1952 Olympics to this automotive capital of the world.

The Motor City, which covers 144 square miles, already has received the backing of the United States Committee and will be the only American city to appear before the International Olympic committee in Stockholm, Switzerland, and possibly one of two other cities for the honour of holding the 1952 Olympiad.

Detroit has been pushing toward the Olympic goal since 1938. In that year Detroit received the U.S. Olympic Committee's endorsement and the following year presented an invitation to the international body in London. However, before final approval could be given war broke out in Europe and the request was tabled.

The Motor City boasts 3,315 acres of parks, a number of which will be utilised if the international games are held here.

Detroit is located along the shore of the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair, between two of the Great Lakes—Erie and Huron. The adjacent Canadian border would lend an international air.

This home of big industry is laid out along the lines of a wagon wheel cut in halves. The main streets run diagonally away from a downtown centre hub.

Detroit's Facilities

Many of the city's present athletic facilities would be used for the Olympic events. The Grosse Pointe Yacht Club, Detroit Boat Club and Detroit Yacht Club could provide facilities for sculling, boating and sailing. Equestrian events could be held at the Bloomfield Hills Hunt Club, weight lifting and fencing at the Naval Armoury.

The State Fair Colliseum and Olympia Stadium, a Detroit sport arena, would accommodate hockey, boxing, wrestling and basketball. A city pistol range is located in one of the large public parks.

Some additions to present facilities would be required. The city would need an Olympic Stadium to handle the track and field events, and a swimming stadium.

Matthaei said the Detroit Common Council, governing body of the city, already had promised to erect these two structures.

The track and field stadium would be built to Olympic specifications and would seat 100,000 spectators. Several committees already are engaged actively in surveying locations, although a brochure presented in the U.S. Olympic body suggests both stadia be located in the large city-owned park of River Rouge.

Matthaei said the stadia would be permanent structures. The track and field stadium, with minor changes, could be transformed after the games into a football arena seating 70,000.

Finance Responsibility

The city of Detroit would assume the financial responsibility of staging the Olympiad and would use receipts from the games to pay for construction and other debts incurred as a result of the games.

Officials do not contemplate use of public subscription, Matthaei said. He added that financial aid from the state of Michigan would be forthcoming if needed.

Matthaei said the city wanted the 1952 Olympics because civic leaders felt the game would engender a better understanding among countries and groups and "would provide an opportunity to broadcast the Olympiad spirit among the 2,000,000 residents of the city and another 2,000,000 in the state of Michigan."

"Award of the games to the Motor City would spur the residents to a new pride and provide for a greater Detroit," he added.

Detroit has 251 hotels with a total of 29,032 rooms. Supplementary plans under consideration include erection of an Olympic village, such as was built in Los Angeles for the 1932 games.

The Detroit Olympic Committee has sent brochures to all ports groups making up the U.S. Olympic Committee and a new booklet is being prepared to send to foreign groups who will have the final vote on the 1952 games.—United Press.

FASTBALL NOTES

CANUCKS PLAYED WILEFUL BALL TO WIN

Exciting Tussle With The Rambling Recs.

(BY "SPECTATOR")

In last Sunday's programme of League games, which completed the first round of the session, there was seen the long struggle for superiority between the Rambling Recreios and the Canadian Chinese which, after an extra five innings, saw Bill Woo's Canucks emerging triumphant in the twelfth canto. St. Joseph's continued to demand respect by an impressive victory over a once favoured, hard-hitting Rover contingent. The easy win by the top-ranking Giants of Charlie Figueredo over the highly indifferent Baseball Clubmen of ten runs to nought put them exclusively at the head of the League—at least at this stage of the competition. The Hotshots v. Chung Wah game was not played, both teams failing to make an appearance.

The defeat of the Recs again showed that they lack finish. Early in the game they snatched commanding lead of three runs. Spotty Pereira started off, and Captain Tony Alves followed. Both made clean hits. Alves pushed Pereira home and Wilfred Lawrence's bingle scored in Alves. Both scorers had stolen bases to arrive at third with Canuck throw-and-tag well beaten. Wilfred scored the third Rec run as a result of Tony Bayot's safe drive to mid-centre. The Ramblers could have scored two more in this stanza, and one later, had the runners showed more speed. They were beaten at the home station by tags that had to be called. Both these put-outs were controversial and it appeared Canuck catcher Kassa Nazarin did not touch the runners in both cases, although he did make a show as if he did. Maybe he actually did—at least home plate unpire Andy Omar said so. There were some rows here—but an umpire's job is a thankless one; and who can see better then he? He is there to watch closely all plays and call them accordingly—unless, of course, he is "blind," which is beside the point.

CANUCKS GET A "BREAK"

Two innings later, the Canadians received one of those breaks of the ball game and so they had two peppery Canadian boys on bases. George White and Luke Bunn had reached second and third respectively on Rec miscues. Nazarin, who played brainy ball throughout, shone even in the attack. He banged out a two-bagger to left. It the Rec left fielder had been more of a trier—although, perhaps the wind was blowing pretty strong to cause a misjudgment—Nazarin's hit could have been caught, as it dropped about a couple of yards from the fielder. However, that bingle resulted in the. White and Bunn speeding home like the wind to score. A fielder's choice sent Nazarin to third, and Herbie Quon's super-duper bunt along first gave the Rece no chance to nab the former racing home for the tying run at three all. With that, the scoring by both sides ended with the normal period of the game at the seventh frame.

The fielding of both sides was tight and became more evident right from the star of the extra play to decide the winner. Recs Tony Alves, Gerry Gosano and Leo Vieira combined remarkably well at infield while for the Canadians, Bill Woo, at first, was a tower of strength, holding the team together, especially when throws were inclined to be wild at times. George White at short stop and Luke Bunn on roving duties were all over the place to render Rec efforts to nil. Real triers Dr G. G. Lee and Bill Lor won laurels, each with a good catch.

LOST CHANCES

The losers definitely had more chances to come on top. A number of them were left stranded on bases without scoring. The most glaring missed opportunity was when a runner on third dashed right to the catcher's glove to be "killed" when Tony Bayot was up. The latter had been hitting well in this session and incidentally he made a hit in the next frame. Surely, let's have more team work!

The Canucks got just one chance and they made good use of it. For some reason which only the Recs could give answer, two Canucks went on base—one at third and the other at second. Herbie Quon here came into the limelight again and he scored both of them with a classic double. The Recs failed to reply, giving the Canucks a hard-earned, but well-earned victory.

The game, as can be seen, was a one-man show, and Herbie Quon was "it." Woo, Nazarin and White gave starry support. Pitching throughout the 12 innings played, Quon never slacked in speed—some wild ones could be easily excused. He displayed a class of twirling all by itself and taking into consideration the way he picked up those bunts and shot them to first, he is the pitcher of the diamond. Rec hurler Kelly Silva-Netto lasted the whole game too and while his hurling was above the average, he was not as good as Quon, though he played steadily all the way.

In the defeat of the Rovers by St. Joseph's, their apparent lack of playing with their heads was not inconspicuous. In batting and fielding they had the Saints beaten but the old-timer Josephians with their bag of tricks made the best of the slightest advantage and won easy enough. Rovers Jock Brown and Alvaro Xavier tried hard to get the boys to work together but could not do anything about it. You know, the Rover guys are awfully tough!

As the League starts its second and final round, Giants lead the parade with one loss, followed by St. Joseph's and Canadian Chinese, each with two losses marked against them. Still in the running are Recreio and Rovers. Both have slipped thrice. In all probability there will be some sort of struggle to evade doormat dwellings between Hotshots, Chung Wah and the Baseballers. Giving one walk-over after another, Chung Wah is almost certain to "lose face"—of course, not infamously. Still, it will be most interesting to see the Wah boys turn up for once and pitched against the Ball Clubbers. What a match it will be!

To-morrow's games are as follows: 10.30 a.m.—Baseballers v. Rovers, followed by St. Joseph's v. Canadian Chinese.

2.00 p.m.—Chung Wah v. Recreio, followed by Hotshots v. Giants.

BOXING

Jack Is Not So Popular With Eddie

BY ROBERT MUSEL

London—Behind the gilded facade of European boxing there are strains and siresses which may well dictate the immediate future of the sport insofar as it affects the quality of competition and the amounts taken in at the till. Only infrequently does this subsurface turmoil bubble up and then the public gets a brief glimpse of intrigue which makes UNO's complexities even as the playing of a child with alphabet blocks.

Take the recent furore in Paris over the signature of Marcel Cerdan, idol of France and one of the best box office attractions on the continent. To go into the matter fully would be too much like paraphrasing a pre-war Balkan treaty. But the end result is interesting in that Jack Solomons, hitherto undisputed king of European boxing, lost Cerdan to Ben Smith, a 26-year-old German refugee who uses boxing as a sideline to his dress shops just as Solomons entered the roped arena through an East End fish market.

Probably the most pleased man in Europe at this first big slap for Solomons is Eddie Borden, American fight expert, who is one of the shrewdest observers and fiercest haters in the boxing business. Borden, inspired by his antipathy to Mike Jacobs, the stricken American boxing czar, got Gus Lesnevich to risk his world's lightheavy-weight title here starting the remarkable chain of Solomons promotions at Harringay (at £21 for ringside seats).

Now that Solomons and Jacobs are allied the exfishmonger has ceased to exist for Borden.

THAT'S TELLING HIM!

"I ignore the man", said Eddie. "He could have had all the fighters he wanted from America without Jacobs—but he chose to make his own bed. All right, let him. I'll bet he would have given £5,000 to save his prestige on Cerdan.

"I will tell you something else," said Eddie, chewing a cigar, "and you know my sources on American boxing are perfect. I'll bet that Willie Pep, the world's featherweight champion, fights Rey Famechon in Paris, and doesn't fight here for Solomons in spite of all that talk about a Pep-Nel' Tarleton fight."

(That fight, incidentally, is now generally considered off for good and Britons are relieved that the 41-year-old Tarleton has been saved from certain massacre).

Eddie, who has been in the fight business most of his 42 years, started a one-man crusade against the alleged Jacobs dictatorship in the United States some years ago and lost. Asked if he were going to ally with Ben Smith, Eddie shrugged:

"I have other interests at the moment. But you may say this for me: Tami Mauriello will not fight in England except through me, so as things stand now you can forget about a Mauriello-Bruce Woodcock return bout for the present. (Mauriello knocked out Woodcock in five rounds in New York).

"If I do tie up with a promoter it means that Ray Robinson, world's welterweight champion, Bob Montgomery, world's lightweight champion and Rocky Graziano, the sensational middleweight knockout artist, will probably fight in Europe this year".—United Press.

• THE WORLD OF WOMEN •

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Jean Porter for Lois Leeds.

Lois Leeds has real information for "Moms" and Teeners!

TEEN TOPICS!

"Dear Lois Leeds—My daughter is fifteen years old. Is it in good style for her to wear her hair loose and long?—W. L."

The Teeners love the loose Glamour bob and on them it looks lovely! But teach your teen age daughter to brush her hair and to massage her scalp. A weekly shampoo is a *must*.

Young R. K. O. starlet Jean Porter wears the loose bob which the girls find just right for them and many of them copy her natural and effective hairdo.

"Dear Lois Leeds—I have a daughter of 14, I am 29. We look alike, both blonde and slim. Please suggest a 'twin' outfit to wear at my sister's afternoon wedding.
—YOUNG MOM."

A jacket suit of Sapphire Blue velvet with White satin ascot. A large velvet beret would look charming for both of you.

"Dear Lois Leeds—My skin is very dry. I have been ill and my hair is also dry and it snaps. I am 16 years old. Is there a cream that I could use for my skin?—TOTS."

Use a good cleansing cream and a good cold cream to soften the skin. Massage the scalp with a pomade "for dry hair." And talk to your doctor about a diet to add some fats and give you more vitamin content.

"Dear Lois Leeds—I am 16 years old and short. I wear sports clothes and lots of black and white. Would red ballet shoes be O.K. for me?
—CHUBBIE."

Yes, and very smart with your Black and White sports clothes! White socks, with Red and Black checked tops are new for school wear!

Private Makeup by GABRIELLE



Our lovely Mature Ladies look best with their hair Up, well off the neckline. Gray hair requires special care. A few drops of bluing will keep it from turning yellow. Gray combs and hairpins, to match, show that you have a "head for harmony"!

Are women more inclined to criminality than men? Is a woman's total nature essentially that of a pre-adolescent child? Is it true that women do not really want full equality under the law? Is woman's celebrated progress towards emancipation essentially dangerous?

WOMEN ARE NOT ANGELIC by a Psychopathologist

TO all the provocative questions about women quoted in the paragraph in large type above the title of this article Dr Ralph Banay, noted figure in the field of criminal psychopathology, answers "yes."

He speaks from his experience as chairman of the American Psychiatric Association's committee on prisons, as former chief psychiatrist at Sing Sing and as present Director of Research in Social Deviations at Columbia University.

According to Dr Banay, women have gone too far, too fast in their ascent from constrained Victorianism to maintain their new burdens without disaster.

"Trouble is already showing in the aggressive, uncontrolled behaviour of many women, a tendency which is often manifested in outright criminal conduct," he says in an article in Collier's Magazine. "Women are restless and dissatisfied because they cannot, or will not, accept their physical destiny.

"Woman's emotional aspect simply has not gone along with the rest of her entity. Emotionally she is still back as the object of the chase, to be captured, and subdued."

DR Banay expresses the opinion that the outstanding characteristic of children—the narcissism or self-love of their Stone Age counterpart was the complete absorption. In the chain of desire and fulfilment—is all but surpassed by the majority of women.

In building his argument that women are more inclined to criminality than are men, he declared that it is a gross error to assume that the boot is on the other foot merely because more recorded crimes are committed by men.

"Women are protected from the consequences of many minor crimes by the code of chivalry, which affects the administration of justice and softens the retaliatory actions of men towards women," he says.

Dr Banay protests that a striking demonstration of women's insincerity in claims to full equality of the sexes is their widespread insistence still on old codes of chivalry —codes which themselves bear an implication that women are inferior.

He thinks that where the crimes of men are usually the result of a single, direct, dramatic outburst, women often work off their aggressive or criminal tendencies in a continuous daily current of discontent, hostility, malice and deceit—in shrewishness, nagging, sadistic bullying of children, vicious cardtable gossip.

COMPARATIVE studies made by Dr Banay of the personalities of all classes of women and men convicted of crimes show great similarity, especially in such traits as self-centredness, superficiality of feelings, acquisitive drives, materialistic viewpoints, a sense of insecurity and guilt, and liability to emotional upset.

Both men and women often discharge such tensions in crime, but Dr Banay proceeds to show why, in his opinion, women are collectively more prone to suffer such tensions than men. He puts one argument this way:

"We commonly find in women evidences of schizophrenia or split personality, and this arises at least partly from their tendency to rebel against the function for which Nature designed them.

"Many women have a strong unconscious wish to be men because of a strong sense of physiological inferiority. But at the same time nature has ordained that they shall yearn for motherhood. This conflict produces troublesome frustrations. A familiar characteristic in many women—hesitancy, indecisiveness, inability to make up their minds in small matters—may be a surface symptom of this profound phenomenon."

DR Banay makes the generalisation that women consciously or unconsciously like to punish themselves, either directly or through another. This tendency, he thinks, is a talisman which identifies women with virtually all offenders against the law, who, he has found, characteristically like to submit themselves to self-imposed pains and sufferings.

"Women's craving for security should be switched from an entirely materialistic viewpoint toward the gratification of her own and her family group's emotional and intellectual strivings. And as a primary guide to serve her best interests in all things, she might post this slogan in a conspicuous place: 'Women are not angelic.'"

PATRIC A. LENNARD'S FASHION PARADE

Snuff-brown & Scotch

DIGBY MORTON, top-ranking designer, made this town or country suit in snuff-brown Scotch wool.

Points to notice:

It's low-waisted and double-breasted; has an all-round, box-pleated skirt, unusual placing of buttons, and simulated front pocket flap.

No padding is used in this suit, but he uses hip-stiffening of cambric when making topcoats.

Digby Morton, married, 40, is inevitably linked with the clothes he makes for "the racing crowd." He turns out about 60 designs a year for coats suits and day frocks, the accent decidedly tailored and racy.

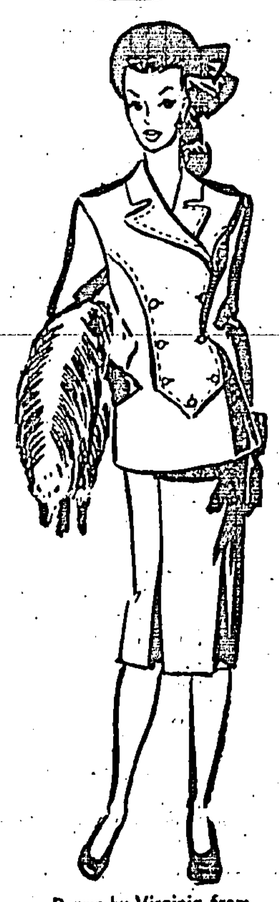
Blues and browns

A good deal of his work goes to America. "Though Britain is making smooth tweeds these days," he says, "Americans still want the wiry tweeds we finished with seven years ago. Dog's-tooth check and flat heels are a trifle more sophisticated these days. And they do not want our cheaper clothes; they make them far better themselves."

Most admired by America is a fine worsted frock in his present collection in lime green, paisley-printed in scarlet.

Digby Morton likes combining blue and brown, puts a blue tweed topcoat over a brown and white check wool shirtwaister frock, slightly draped in front.

"Englishwomen," he says "should not wear fussy things: either they don't suit the clothes or the clothes don't suit them."



Drawn by Virginia from Digby Morton's own sketch.

PAGEANT AT THE RACES

BY QUIZ

SHE was an Indian lady. Tall and slender, statuesque and beautiful. Instinctively, she had clothed her beauty perfectly. A sari of vibrant magenta silk swathed her figure, and reached her feet in graceful folds, making her as colourful and exotic as a rare orchid.

There were Chinese girls, too. Clad in sheath-like tunics, they hinted delicately of sex-appeal. Supple as young reeds, these girls made every movement graceful.

Exquisitely groomed from her lacquer-smooth jet black hair to the rose-tinted tips of her elegant fingers, a high-born Chinese lady gazed with almond-eyed detachment at the colourful race course.

A fur cape worth a fortune covered her tunic, which was a masterpiece of embroidered butterflies and flowers. Such a dainty fastidious little lady—a work of art from the crown of her faultless coiffeur to the soles of her tiny plastic high-heeled sandals.

Another lady sported somewhat eccentric hose of bright purple silk that struck a comic colour note as they twinkled to and fro between the rails and the tote.

BIRD of Paradise plumes headed the European fashion parade. Up-to-the-moment smartness was the keynote of the ladies who had brought the latest postwar modes with them from Europe.

Many men played truant and slipped down to Happy Valley—to see and be seen, and try their luck on the horses.

Not only was this year's event a race meeting. It was the most historic race meeting that Hongkong has ever had—reuniting friends and acquaintances, wartime comrades and those who had been banished from Hongkong by the war years.

And whether one won a fortune or lost a shirt on the horses, ample entertainment was provided by the varied crowd—and a good time had by all!

QUEEN OF TOMORROW

PRINCESS Elizabeth hates the gossip about who and when she will marry and wants the right to make that decision privately, a veteran reporter at Buckingham Palace discloses. This statement is included in a book called "Queen of Tomorrow," by Louis Wulff, a correspondent at the Palace for 18 years for the Press Association.

Idle talk about the future consort of the future queen of the world's greatest empire was practically the only thing the princess resents about her public position, he said.

The plain fact is that up to the present there is and has been no basis whatever for any of these rumours about marriage. They serve no good purpose but only tend to distress the princess and make her all the more determined to insist that her right to some privacy of her own shall be respected.

20th CENTURY PRINCESS

Whether she will marry, where she will marry and whom she may marry are matters on which she may justly claim the right of a 20th century princess to decide for herself when the time comes, Wulff said.

He pointed out that there is no restriction on her marriage except that the man be of the protestant faith. Wulff said there is nothing in law to stop the princess marrying a national of any other country from Denmark to the United States.

In a generally approving survey of the Princesses' life and upbringing, Wulff recounted that the Queen Mother once ushered her out of a public place for daring as a small girl to enforce her demands by insisting upon her royal position.

He said that once someone had asked her if court life was dull and she replied, "Not at all....to me it's like history coming to life."

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Helena Rubinstein

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"GOOD" WHISKY IN 5 HOURS

The Kyodo news agency states that Professor Shigetaka Shimura, of the Tokyo Imperial University's engineering department, has developed a process for maturing whisky as good as the last Japanese 12-year-old product within a "few hours."

The agency said the process was "rather simple." An X-ray tube is placed within the barrel of the newly distilled liquid and covered with a lead sheet. Hereafter only five hours of radiation is necessary to produce a whisky matching Japan's best whisky.

Shimura, an X-ray specialist, has been studying shortening the maturing of alcoholic drinks since the war's end.—United Press.

SOVIET WAR ON CANCER

The Soviet Ministry of Public Health recently adopted a five-year plan of cancer research and decreed the struggle against cancer to be the principal task of Soviet public health, says Associated Press.



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More Men Spending Money On Cosmetics

Men will be spending as much money for cosmetics as their wives within the next five years, three experts on male grooming predicted.

W. B. Woodard of Chicago, William Watt, of New York, and Ralph J. Kachelhoffer of Freeport, Illinois, all representatives of large cosmetic firms, said men are on their way towards buying great quantities of face powder, bath powder and eau de cologne.

They will probably buy a lot of powder puffs, too, the experts predicted, at the annual "Spot and Spring Market" of the Illinois men's apparel club.

More than $50,000,000 in "beauty preparations" were sold to men in 1945, and the 1946 purchases were even greater, reports United Press.

"Men who used to steal their wives' face powder after shaving, and doused themselves with rose-scented cologne, are coming right out in the open now and buying cosmetics made just for men," Woodard said.

He said men could thank—or blame—servicemen for much of the new interest in sweet scents.

"When they were overseas where they could not keep clean, they tried at least to smell nice," Woodard explained. "It was inevitable that other men would recognise that a fresh, clean fragrance was preferable to an aroma of tabacco, tar soap or perspiration."

Cologne Most Popular

Woodard said cologne was the most popular item on the male beauty shopping list. It makes up 40 percent of the total cosmetics purchased by men.

"It used to be considered effeminate for men to use colognes, but we have discovered that women like it enough to make it worth while," he added.

Although men never may buy the variety of beauty preparations purchased by women, they eventually will equal them in quantity, he said.

"This is true because men who like cosmetics use them in greater quantity," he explained. "A woman will use a drop of cologne, while her husband will dump it all over him."

Watt said all types of men use cologne. Their favourite scents include heather, citrus, pine, cognac, cedar and sandalwood.

Kachelhoffer added that men in their 20's were among the greatest cologne consumers.

"And for some reason no one can explain, the largest sales are in Texas and California," he said. "I guess cowboys and movie actors have at least one thing in common—they both like to please the ladies."

GOVT. HAS LEFT MUCH UNDONE

(Continued from Page 5)

THE community itself is not altogether blameless. Before the war we had a Kowloon Residents' Association, a Peak Residents' Association and a Mid-Levels Association. They waxed eloquent on such subjects as lampposts and parking spaces, and, with the exception of the K.R.A., revealed but little constructive vision for the Colony in general.

I would like to see a Hongkong Merchants' and Residents' Association, imbued with the spirit of progress—an Association which, if it could not secure sympathetic and practical co-operation from the official roost, would make strong representations direct to the Colonial Office.

THE PARKERS by HODGES



Trying to save the mastiff, the dog that fought Cæsar

BY MACDONALD DALY

JUST 2,000 years ago Julius Caesar stood in his chariot on an English battlefield and shouted amaze as giant dogs, running at the side of their woad-painted masters, leaped for the throats of his legionnaires.

Just 531 years ago one of those same giant dogs stood over a wounded English knight on the field of Agincourt, and for hours bayed defiance at the Frenchmen who sought to make him prisoner.

Recently, six men and eight women met in a London hotel to argue ways and means of keeping alive the descendants of the fighting dogs, and saving England's oldest known breed from extinction.

The breed is the mastiff—the *Old English* mastiff. Weight 200 lb., height 33 ins., measurement round the foreleg 10 ins.—two inches more than Joe Louis's wrist.

Because as a puppy he eats 3 lb. of meat a day, the mastiff began to vanish in 1940 and 1941. The 14 people who met recently to talk about him all used to keep and show him before the war. To-day they know of only eight specimens left in the country.

Caesar took English mastiffs back with him to Rome, and matched them in the circus against other fighting dogs. They beat them all.

He made them fight bulls and bears, lions and tigers, gladiators with net and trident. The mastiff, when he died, died still with a growl in his throat.

The one that fought at Agincourt was the favourite of Sir Piers Legh. She defended him until his soldiers fought their way back to his side and carried him to Paris, where he died of his wounds.

But in the years between Caesar and Agincourt the mastiff had changed from a fighting fury to a disciplined houseguard.

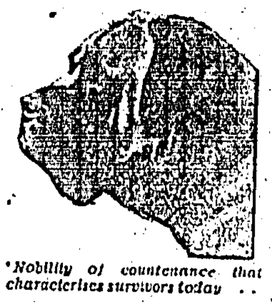
The Anglo-Saxons did that. They made the keeping of mastiffs compulsory. They decreed that there must be one mastiff for every two villeins in each village.

They called them "tie-dogs"—tied by day, but loose at night, to fight off wolves and marauders.

Such services and close association with his masters turned the mastiff into a family dog. They gave to his countenance the nobility that characterises the survivors to-day.

Not long before Chaucer died he wrote of one of his heroes:—

About his char ther wenten white alaunts,
Twenty and mo. as great as any stere,
To hunten at the leon and the dere.



"Nobility of countenance that characterises survivors today . .

Alaunt was the Italian-French word for mastiff. "Alan" is still the term used in English heraldry to denote a mastiff, with ears cropped, in a coat of arms.

Of the eight mastiffs left in Britain, only two are males. One of them, found running wild in Eastbourne after his master died in the blitz, was brought to the meeting.

Efforts are to be made to encourage breeding with the eight survivors as nucleus. But most of the eight may be too old for breeding.

In that case, the 14 lovers of the mastiff will try to import a few puppies from America, where 70 adults are known to be alive.

Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. **A European statesman died last year after a tram ride. He was—**
M. Bidault, M. Gottwald, M. Hansson, M. Van Acker, Dr Salazar?

2. **Cloves are obtained from—**
Fruit stalks, dried flowers, berries, treated orange peel?

3. **Who wrote of "The English winter—ending in July, to recommence in August"—**
Poe, Voltaire, Byron, Keats, Max Beerbohm?

4. **Name this island and its capital.**



5. **Which of these weighs the heaviest—**
A bushel of wheat, maize, oats, barley?

6. **Beethoven composed only one opera. It was—**
"The Marriage of Figaro," "Tannhauser," "Don Pasquale," Fidelio," "Carmen," "Lakme?"

7. **There are two spelling mistakes here—**
Incarcarate, circumstantial, accidity, reluctance, opposition.

8. **One competitor scores a go-by over another in—**
Speedway, race-walking, coursing, archery, croquet?

POCKET CARTOON



"Her mother was frightened by the Queen Elizabeth."

Book Of The Week

By

JAMES AGATE

"Fifty Years of Vaudeville," by Ernest Short. (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 12s. 6d.)

WELL over 40 years ago a large fat man appeared in the provinces with a troop of pierrots. On the programme there was a magnificent view of a mansion rather larger than Windsor Castle. Underneath was the caption: "House in which Mr Pelissier was not born."

Ten years before that it was possible to see in London at the Oxford music-hall a programme containing Tom Leamore, Will Evans, Florrie Gallimore, R. G. Knowles Fannie Leslie, Dan Leno, and Marie Lloyd.

Before that there was Nellie Farren at the Gaiety. In one and the same piece she would disguise herself so that she might imitate Ellen Terry as Portia, appear as a toreador, wear a white frock and pinafore in order to burlesque Minnie Palmer in "My Sweetheart," and yet put on the rags of a Victorian crossing-sweeper in order to sing her "Street Arab" song.

Similarly Fred Leslie, having put on a skirt as Madame Katti Lanner, the ballet trainer, would disguise himself as Henry Irving. This incensed the great actor, who wrote to the Lord Chamberlain.

I have the letter in which that functionary threatened not to renew the Gaiety's licence if Leslie persisted. Leslie didn't.

This admirable book surveys the lighter stage from the days of Madame Vestris to the latest Gang Show. Nobody has been forgotten, and to single out anybody would be absurd. There are some 70 first-rate and highly entertaining illustrations.

Children's Corner

Conducted by Uncle Peter

Making Pictures

Here is a most unusual way to draw pictures and one which is extremely realistic. Get a good piece of drawing paper and sketch your flowers in pencil in the usual manner. If you cannot draw, make a tracing from a good copy. It is better, however, to try and copy real flowers.

Having made the drawing, colour the work as carefully as you can. Up to now, you have done nothing unusual, but the next step makes the work quite original.

You take a sharp knife and partially cut round the outline of the leaves and petals, and this allows you to lift them up. Take one leaf or petal at a time, raise it and curl it by running the petal between the thumb and a round pencil. Make the movement two or three times and a natural curl will result. It stands out and looks as real as a picture can look.

If you want to frame your work you must make a frame, or have one made, which has a fair space between the back and the glass.

Sand Pictures

You may think that sand is peculiar material with which to make pictures. It can be done, however. First of all, you need coloured sand. To get a good stout white card, and draw on it a picture on the lines suggested. Now paint in the objects, one at a time, with pure gum arabic, and when the gum is tacky, sprinkle on sand of the colour required. When the gum is quite dry, brush or blow off the surplus sand and you will have a very original and attractive picture.

Rupert and Ninky—22



Rupert is horrified to see what has happened, and runs to pick up Mrs. Sheep's parcels and to pack them neatly into her basket. "I'm terribly sorry," he says. "I do hope nothing's broken. You see what I meant about that cloth donkey, don't you?" The old lady is much shaken. "It's a most dangerous toy," she quavers. "I think your mother should take it to pieces again." Rupert is so busy and so worried that he doesn't notice that Ninky has jumped again and again and is now some way off.

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According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

The way a brilliant defensive player can take advantage of declarer's slightest slip is well exemplified in to-day's deal:

South, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ J 8 3
♥ 9 7 5
♦ Q J 6 2
♣ 6 4 3

WEST
♠ Q 2
♥ J 8 6 3
♦ 9 7 4 3
♣ A K J

EAST
♠ K 10 9 6 4
♥ —
♦ 10 8 5
♣ Q 10 9 8 2

SOUTH
♠ A 7 5
♥ A K Q 10 4 2
♦ A K
♣ 7 5

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 hearts	Pass	3 no trump	Pass
3 hearts	Pass	4 no trump	Pass
4 hearts	Pass	Pass	Pass

West opened the king of clubs, and when East played the ten, followed up with the ace and jack. Declarer ruffed low and cashed the trump ace, getting quite a shock when East "failed." Now, in a frantic effort to salvage the contract, declarer cashed the ace-king of diamonds, then led the heart ten. Obviously, if West had accepted this trick, the heart nine in dummy would have become an entry to the good diamonds. West, however was the sort of player who never minds throwing away a trick if he gets a good chance to get back two, so instead of taking the heart ten, West deliberately sacrificed his sure trump trick by ducking.

Declarer, having surprisingly avoided the loss of a trump trick, now made one more effort to secure the contract. He drew West's trumps, then laid down the ace of spades, hoping that West had started with a doubleton spade honour and that on the second spade lead he would have to win and give dummy entry with a diamond. But the West player who had been capable of jettisoning a sure trump trick, did not fail to rise to this second emergency. Instead of following suit with the deuce, he carefully unblocked the queen. Now, of course, it was all over. Declarer had to concede two spade tricks to East's K-10.

If South had made the correct first play, East would never have had the opportunity for brilliance. The third club should have been ruffed with the ten of hearts, not the deuce. Then when the cashing of the heart ace disclosed the trump situation, declarer could not be kept out of dummy inasmuch as he would have two low hearts left with which to reach the nine-spot.

SIDE GLANCES — By Galbraith



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"Of course Henry never drinks except to be sociable!"

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

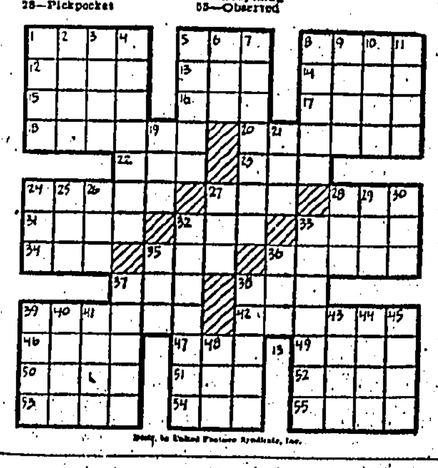
1—Top fliers
6—Say further
8—Arab cloaks
12—Came to earth
13—By way of
14—Peter
15—Female horse
16—Fool
17—Top of head
18—Lances
20—Jewish law
22—Don ——
23—Grow older
24—West Pointer
27—Play-for-pay athlete
28—Pickpocket
31—Greedy
32—Pea shell
33—Finished
34—Prohibit
35—Empty space
36—War weapons
37—Hang down
38—Baby food
39—Mark with spot
42—Electrical unit
46—Inward
47—Make believe
48—Placed
50—Far down
51—Negative
52—Medieval serf
53—Goals
54—Plaything
55—Observed

DOWN

1—Old Dutch measures
2—Applaud
3—DeValera's country
4—Fumed
5—Galler's cry
6—Underworld god
7—Groundrel
8—Fruit
9—Timber
10—Aleutian island
11—Germ
19—Decay
21—Past
24—Taxi
25—Hummingbird
26—Noise
27—Blight explosion
28—River in Russia
29—Writing fluid
30—Foolike past
32—Elaborate pomp
33—Mark with spots
35—Girl
36—Scotsman's hat
37—Paces
38—Little pig
39—Biblical warrior
40—Uncloses
41—Set up golf ball
43—Soothe
44—Russian hemp
45—Paradise
48—Dove's call

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

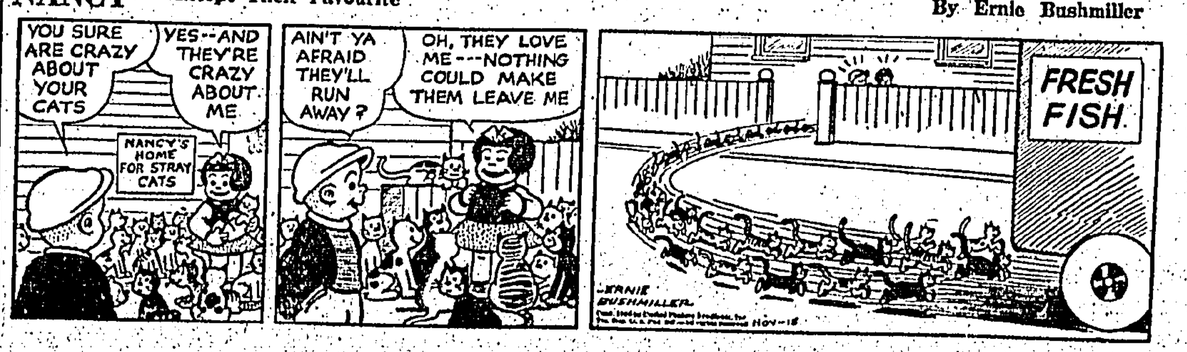
W	I	G		P	A	L	A	U		T
E	R	A		A	C	O	R	N		T
T	A	L	I	P	E	S		C	R	I
		L	O	A	D		C	L	U	B
B	E	E	T	S		P	R	E	S	E
A	N	D	A		C	L	E	A	T	E
N	A	N		C	H	E	E	R		S
A	T		P	H	I	A	L		M	E
L	E	N	I	E	N	T		D	A	L
			O	K	R	A		S	A	I
R	O	D	E	O		A	L	I	M	E
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P	A	L		T	O	D	D	Y		S



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NANCY — Except Their Favourite

By Ernie Bushmiller



When You Feel Tired and Restless

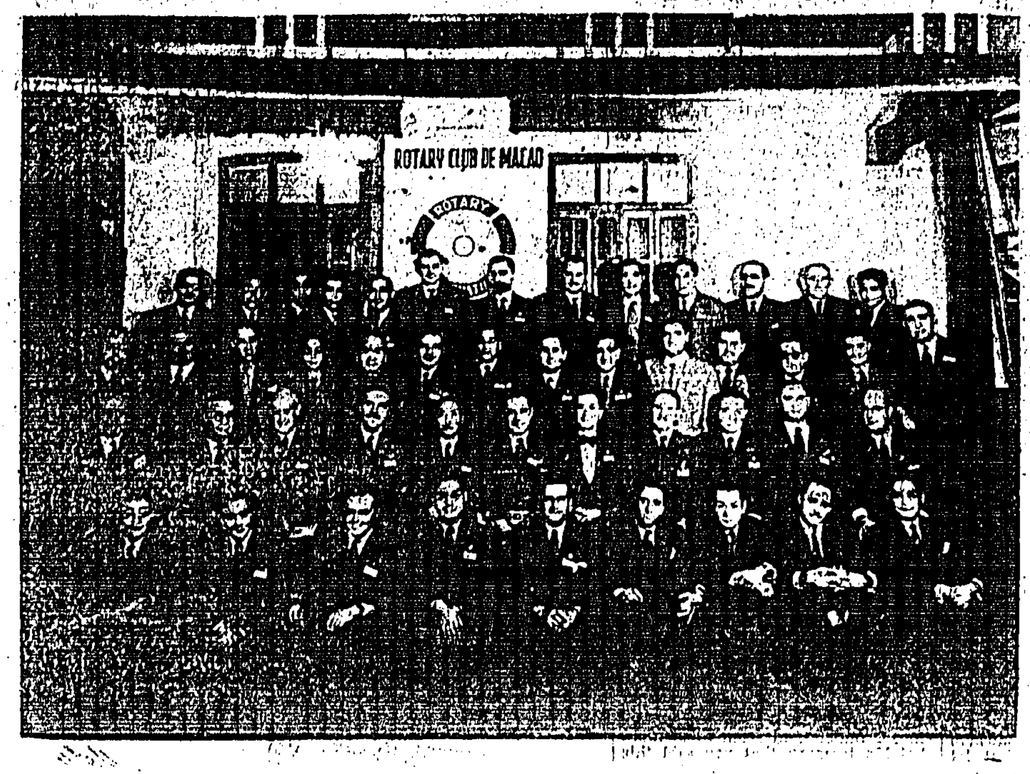
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PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



ROTARY IN MACAO—Members of the Rotary Club of Macao, which was inaugurated recently, photographed with visiting Rotarians from Hongkong at the inaugural dinner. Seated in centre of the second row is the President of the Club, Cdr Augusto de Castro Rodrigues. Dr Arthur W. Woo Assistant Rotary Governor for South China, is on his left.



ANGELA FRANCES, infant daughter of Supt H. W. E. Heath of the Hongkong Police and Mrs Heath, was christened last week at St John's Cathedral. (Photo: Ming Yuen).

CHRISTENINGS



PICTURE taken at the Rosary Church, Kowloon, after the christening of Richard Tadeusz, son of Mr and Mrs I. A. Jolondovsky. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



JOCKEY CUP WINNER—Mr R. K. C. Chui won the Jockey Cup at the Valley last Saturday on The Wolf. The winner is seen being led in by Mr E. Abraham and Mrs F. Goodwin. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



DOUBLE CHAMPION—Mr R. Johannessen's Norse Queen, winner of the Hongkong Derby, romped home first again in the Champion Stakes on Saturday last at Happy Valley. Mr A. Ostroumoff was again the jockey. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



BUS SMASH—Photo shows condition of motor bus No. 4103 after it had smashed into a tree last Saturday on the south side of the Hongkong Cricket Club ground. One passenger was killed, and several others were injured.—(Photo: Ming Yuen).



GROUP taken after the christening at St Joseph's Church last week of Brenda Rosaline Lorraine, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. G. Marshall.

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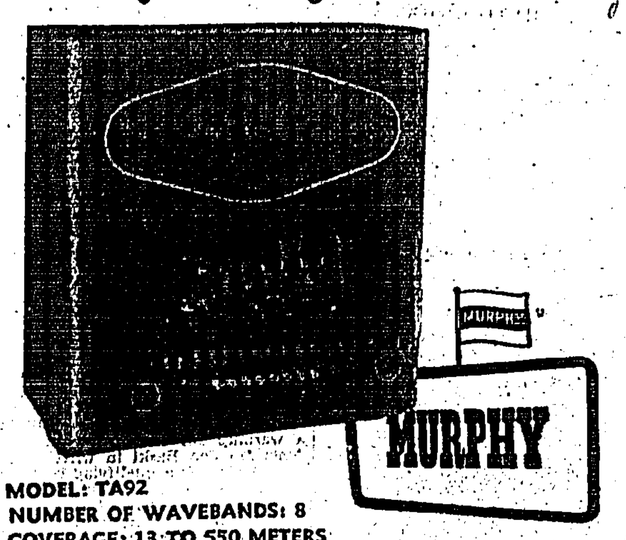
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PLAN FOR FEDERAL GERMANY

Paris, Jan. 24.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs to-day published the French plan for the organisation of a federal German government.

The plan, which will be placed before the Big Four Moscow meeting in March, provides for the temporary centralisation of certain government functions under Allied control during the period of occupation and for a permanent federation of German states patterned somewhat after the American union.

The plan has already been submitted to the Big Four for study. It was characterised by the Quai d'Orsay spokesman as seeking to undo Bismarck's work of consolidation of the German states under Prussian rule while still providing for a central German government strong enough to give Germany national identity.

Partial centralisation of the German government, long urged by the American authorities in Germany against French opposition, would start immediately after approval by the Big Four under the terms of the plan for a provisional transition regime.

The temporary programme would rigidly fix the division of powers between the German states and the federal government, with all powers not expressly allocated to the central government reserved to the states. The states, whose number and boundaries have not yet been envisaged, would immediately become virtually independent units under only nominal control by the occupying powers.

Responsibility for public finance, national economy, labour reconstruction, food supplies and public utilities would be divided between the states and the federal government, where ministries would be set up to act under the control of the central Allied Control Council.

Distribution of Powers

In the provisional German government, a strong distinction would be made between the function to be given largely to the Germans and those to be carried out by the occupying authorities through the use of German civil servants. The ministries of national economy and finance would fall in the latter category, whilst the ministries of food, agriculture, public utilities and transport would be operated by Germans with only nominal foreign control.

Each ministry would be made up of a council of competent ministers from each state, presided over by one of their number, with a permanent secretariat to execute orders.

A permanent German government would take over when the period of occupation ends, the date of which has not yet been envisaged by the French. It would have a single national assembly composed of four representatives from each state, chosen by the state presidents with the consent of the state legislatures. Each representative will serve four years.

The assembly would choose a president, who would act as head of state, and also designate a cabinet which would be responsible to the assembly. The president would be named for one year and not eligible for re-election during the assembly term.

Seven Ministries

There would be seven ministries in the federal government—foreign affairs, economy, finance, food supply, transport, public utilities and agriculture. All other governmental functions would be reserved to the states, particularly security and police powers.

The supreme court would be charged with protecting the states' rights. The federal government would have a capital in the federal district outside the jurisdiction of any of the states, similar to Washington.

The Foreign Office spokesman said the plan was not definite, and added that the French demand for internationalisation of the Rhineland and the Ruhr was not mentioned in the plan and was not affected thereby.—United Press.

No Comment In London

London, Jan. 24.

Two French communications dealing with the French "secret plan" for Germany have been received in London and are being actively studied, it was authoritatively learned to-day.

A third communication is also expected, and until it has been received no comment is expected to be available from British official sources.

Meanwhile, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns that while the British Government was consolidated and formulated its views on the future of Germany, no British draft for the German treaty and no finalised draft plan for Germany is yet in existence.

Britain's consolidated views on Germany, which are believed to include plans for federalisation, have not been formally communicated to other great Allied powers.—Reuter.

New Greek Government Formed

Athens, Jan. 25.

A new Greek Cabinet has been formed with the Royalist, Demetrios Maximos, 74, succeeding Constantin Tsaldaris, as Premier.

King George assigned Maximos, a former Foreign Minister, to assume the reins of government dropped by Tsaldaris, whose regime had been under fire from the Left for its domestic policies, which included military action against the Leftist, and for its foreign policy. —Associated Press.

Seven Ministries Filled

Athens, Jan. 25.

Seven places were filled last night in the Cabinet of Demetrios Maximos, new Greek Prime Minister. Those officially named were:

Constantin Tsaldaris, Populist; Foreign Minister.

George Papandreou, Social Democrat; National Economy.

Stylianos Gonatas, National Liberal; Public Works.

Apostle Alexandris, Reformist; Interior.

Napoleon Zervas, Nationalist; Minister without Portfolio.

Sophocles Venizelos, War.

Panayotis Canellopoulos; National Unionist; Navy.

The remaining Ministers will be announced to-day, it was said.—Associated Press.

HOLD UPS BY MASKED MEN

Westford, Massachusetts, Jan. 24.

Four masked gunmen held up the cashier of Abbot Worsted Mill in Forge Village and escaped with the weekly payroll of about US$35,000.

Two masked men held up the cashier of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle newspaper and escaped with the US$20,000 payroll.—United Press.

TEXTILE STRIKERS GO BACK TO WORK

Cawnpore, Jan. 24.

Seventy thousand textile and other industrial workers resume work here to-day after a 19-day strike, following the agreement by the Government to release the labour leaders arrested during disturbances on January 6.

The strike started on January 4 when factory owners refused to agree to the workers' demands for better leave facilities.—Reuter.

PEAK TRAMWAY STRIKE

An official of the Peak Tramways said this morning that there had been no change in the strike situation.

It was most unlikely, he added, that services would be able to resume during the week-end.

LEE THEATRE

COMMENCING TO-MORROW AT 12 NOON, 2.30, 5.10, 7.10 & 9.15 P.M. IN TECHNICOLOR!



Screen Play by Frank Wead & Robert Buckner : Based by Max Brand
From a Story by Frank Wead : A Warner Bros. First Nat'l Picture

U.S. WANTS SHIPS BACK

Bill Introduced

Washington, Jan. 24.

A bill to require the immediate return of 229 American merchant ships, stated to be still operating under the British flag under the wartime lease-lend agreement, was introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr Fred Bradley, Chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

Mr Bradley said that the ships were now being used commercially in competition with American vessels.

The measure is what is called a "concurrent resolution" and so does not require presidential approval. Its passage through the House would terminate the United States agreement with Britain of November 24, 1944, made by the War Shipping Administration at the behest of the late President Roosevelt.

President Truman recently assured Britain that his proclamation on December 31, announcing the end of hostilities did not affect these ships since war emergency was still in operation.

Mr Bradley asserted, however, that the agreement under which the ships were sent to Britain provided that the vessels should be returned "six months after the termination of the war, as proclaimed by the President or such earlier time as the Congress of the United States by a current resolution may designate".

Mr Bradley's resolution calls for the delivery of each of the vessels to the United States upon the completion of any voyage in progress at the date of the measure's adoption and at the latest six months afterwards.—Reuter.

CREDIT FOR INDIES

Canberra, Jan. 25.

After an exchange of notes between the Australian Government and the Netherlands Minister in Australia, Mr J. B. Chifley, Australian Prime Minister, announced yesterday an agreement on credits through the Australian Commonwealth Bank up to £7,500,000 (Australian) for the Netherlands Indies Government.

Mr Chifley said that the purpose of the credit was to conclude certain wartime Netherlands commitments to Australia and to cover the expenses of Netherlands agencies in Australia.

The Australian Government made the condition that no part of the credit is to be used for arms or ammunition.—Associated Press.

WOODCOCK TO DEFEND TITLE

London, Jan. 24.

Promoter Jack Solomons announced to-night that Bruce Woodcock will defend the European heavyweight championship against Stephan Olek of France at Belle Vue Manchester in March.

Solomons said the fight would be a warmup for the meeting of the American Joe Baski in what is regarded here as a qualifying bout for a fight with Joe Louis.—United Press.

DRAMATIC ESCAPE

Rangoon, Jan. 25.

Thakin Soe, leader of the Red Flag Communists yesterday made a dramatic escape from the police who tried to arrest him on the stairway leading up to the famed Shwe Dagon pagoda.

The police, armed with rifles, are at present guarding the four entrances to the pagoda where Thakin Soe is believed to be hiding among the crowd of worshippers.

Meanwhile, in the city roundup yesterday the police arrested 26 men officially described as Red Flag Communists, on charges of rioting.—Associated Press.

AL CAPONE ILL

Miami, Florida, Jan. 24.

Al Capone's physicians disclosed to-day that the former gangland leader was on the verge of pneumonia and that his condition remained "serious but not critical."—United Press.

Illegal Burma Organisations

Rangoon, Jan. 25.

The Communist Party of Burma and the Red Flag Cultivators' Union led by Thakin Soe have been declared unlawful associations, the Burma Government announced yesterday.

The announcement added that the Communist Party of Burma and the Red Flag Cultivators' Union were banned last July, but the ban was lifted in October when the present Executive Council assumed office in the hope that these organisations would pursue normal political activities if allowed to come out into the open.

The ban has now been re-imposed, the announcement stated, as these organisations have been interfering with the maintenance of law and order, constituting a danger to public peace.—Associated Press.

ARE YOU SURE?

ANSWERS

Questions on Page 8

1. M. Hansson, Premier of Sweden. 2. Dried flowers. 3. Byron. 4. Tasmania Hobart. 5. A bushel of wheat is 60 lb., maize 56 lb., barley 50 lb., oats 40 lb. 6. Fidelio."... 7. Incarcerate, acidity. 8. Coursing, when a greyhound passes its opponent after being behind."

STEAMER JETTISONS CARGO

Singapore, Jan. 25.

Shipping authorities here said yesterday that a cargo of general merchandise is being jettisoned by the 1,700-ton steamer Matang, which has been aground on a submerged coral reef near Kuching, Sarawak, since January 22.

A tug from Singapore with salvage equipment is due to arrive near the locality on Sunday next.

The steamer, which is owned by the Straits Shipping Company, was returning to Singapore from Sarawak when she ran aground.

The agents here said to-day that they had no information as to whether there were any passengers on board the Matang.—Associated Press.

MOSLEM LEADERS ARRESTED

(Continued from Page 1)

The Begum Kamaluddin, a member of the All India Women's Government, said in a statement:

"It appears to me to be another attempt on the part the Punjab Government to kill the Moslem League Organisation force, but let me tell them that by the Grace of God they shall not succeed. Moslem India will never take it lying down."

SHEIKH'S STATEMENT

Sheikh Sandiq Hassan, acting president of the Punjab League, who was hastily elected after Khan of Mamdot was arrested, said in an interview.

"Our struggle is non-committal and non-violent. I have received instructions to break the ban on public assembly where we find it necessary. Even if people are shot, they are not to retreat."

Meanwhile, the Punjab Government issued a communique saying that it wished "to make it clear that the action was not directed against any political Party."

"It is intended only to revert the expansion of private communal armies which would be harmful to the peaceful position of the country," it stated.

Ghazanfar Ali Khan, League member of the interim government who is in Lahore, advised Provincial leaders in a statement not to let themselves "be drawn into the intercommunal Hindu-Moslem conflict."

Approximately 200 police surrounded the League National Guards office yesterday morning while it was searched and their leaders arrested. Police later reported that they had arrested 10 members of the Moslem League in the city for shouting slogans.

The Chief of Police stated that the leaders had violated the public safety order under which no public men are allowed and added that there were "adequate police arrangements to deal with the situation." Unconfirmed reports in Moslem League circles said that the day being Friday—the day of congregational prayers in the mosques—that mosque gatherings had been converted into "political meetings" as an aftermath of the arrests.—Associated Press.

HARBOUR TUNNEL ADVOCATED

(Continued from Page 1)

total traffic remains at its present volume.

"From experience with other tunnels, and indeed all facilities provided for public use, it is common to find that improvement in facilities leads rapidly to an increased use, so that the revenue is likely to be greater than estimated.

10. How Do You Think A Harbour Tunnel Should Be Financed and Operated?

"The construction and operation of a tunnel, being in effect a public service, should be undertaken by government; a suggested method is by a Public Trust, such as the London Passenger Transport Board, with a charter from government. Finance would be provided by loan, the existing companies being invited to become shareholders so that their resources and personnel could be absorbed in the Board.

11. What Is Your Estimate of the Capacity of A Harbour Tunnel?

"The total length of the tunnel would be about a mile in all, so that few foot passengers would be expected to use it. Its use by buses, or electric trolley buses is quite feasible, and such transport would facilitate the collection of tolls which would be paid by the bus companies.

"Most vehicular tunnels are traversed by motor cars at a considerable speed (the Holland Tunnel in New York is sign-posted 'Minimum Speed 45 mph'); but even assuming a speed of 30 mph and 50 yards between vehicles, each lane would be able to pass 1,000 vehicles per hour.

"The ability to transport goods by truck without additional handling costs would induce much commercial and industrial lorry traffic to use the tunnel, and the capacity of the tunnel would tend, therefore, to be utilised to a profitable extent. However, I feel it would be many years before the full capacity is exceeded, even at the rush hours."

The engineering expert said that, after a long and close study, he was convinced, both as to the necessity and practicability of a cross harbour tunnel for Hongkong. He felt that it was a subject that should engage the attention of the public.

The "Telegraph" thinks so, also, and invites readers to contribute their ideas, if only to give government a gauge of public opinion on this subject.

HAIRCUTTING INCIDENT IN BERLIN

Berlin, Jan. 24.

Berlin newspapers to-day reported the first attempted haircutting incident in months.

Seven Berlin boys, their ages ranging from 15 to 17, were brought into court and severely reprimanded for attempting to cut the hair of four German girls they had seen riding in an American car to a movie in the Neukoelln borough of American occupied Berlin.

The girls succeeded in escaping with their hair intact.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Army newspaper, Taegliche Rundschau, announced that the Russian occupation authorities have arrested 26 "gangsters" illegally wearing Russian uniforms.

The gang members were charged with terrorising the German population in Berlin and the Russian zone. —United Press.

Bevin's Word Accepted

(Continued from Page 1)

"I cannot understand what is behind this line of reasoning and I am more amazed at Pravda's article since I understand from Field Marshal Montgomery that you said this was not your own view regarding the treaty. It is certainly not my view either."

STALIN'S REPLY

Generalissimo Stalin replied on January 23, as follows:

"I must admit that your statement that Great Britain is not tied to anybody except in regard to her obligations arising out of charter caused me some perplexity. It seems to me that such a statement without a corresponding explanation, can be used by enemies of Anglo-Soviet friendship. For me it is clear that no matter what reservations there are in the Anglo-Soviet treaty and on matter how these reservations weaken the significance of the treaty in the post-war period, the existence of an Anglo-Soviet treaty imposes obligations on our countries.

"It was just these circumstances that I had in mind when I stated on September 17, 1946, in my interview with Alexander Werth (the British correspondent in Moscow) that 'the Soviet Union is bound by a treaty of mutual assistance against German aggression with Great Britain' and that means she has obligations with regard to Great Britain not counting obligations arising from charter.

"However, your message and the statement of the British Government completely explains the affair and do not leave any room for misunderstandings. It is now clear that you and I share the same viewpoint with regard to the Anglo-Soviet treaty. As regards an extension of the Anglo-Soviet treaty, to which special reference is made in the British Government's statement, I must say that if one is to speak seriously of such an extension then before extending this treaty it is necessary to change it, freeing it from reservations which weaken this treaty.

"HELPFUL" STATEMENT

"Only after such a procedure would it be possible to talk seriously of an extension of the treaty."

Mr. Bevin has requested the British Ambassador in Moscow to thank Stalin for his very frank and helpful statement".

The statement to which Stalin refers in the last paragraph of his reply was made in a note complaining about Pravda. The passage reads:

"The Foreign Secretary, on behalf of the British Government, has several times urged the extension of the treaty and has expressed regret that the British Government's proposals to this effect have not found acceptance by the Soviet Government."—Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Saturday, January 25

Airmail:
Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney, Auckland, 3.30 p.m.
Seamail:
Shanghai, 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Liuchow, Kunming, 3.30 p.m.
Formosa (via Keelung), 3 p.m.
Haiphong, 3 p.m.
Saigon, 2 p.m.
Swatow, 2 p.m.
Shanghai, noon and 3 p.m.
Straits, Rangoon, 3 p.m.
Manila, 3 p.m.
Macao, Tsinshan, Shekki, 3 p.m.
Train:
Canton, 4 p.m.

Sunday, January 26

Airmail:
Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, London, 10 a.m.
Hoihow, 10 a.m.
Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtao, Peiping, 10 a.m.
Seamail:
Macao, Tsinshan, Shekki, 10 a.m.
Kongmoon, 10 a.m.
Swatow, Foochow, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, 10 a.m.
Train:
Canton, 10 a.m.

Monday, January 27

Airmail:
Manila, 10 a.m.
Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland, London, 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, 3.30 p.m.
Seamail:
Canton, 9.30 a.m.
Macao, Tsinshan, Shekki, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Sandakan, 10 a.m.
Swatow, Bangkok, noon.
Straits, Calcutta, noon.
Kongmoon, 4 p.m.
Train:
Canton, 4 p.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTS

ZBW on 945 kc from 12.30-1.15 p.m., 6.30-7.30 p.m., and 9-11 p.m., also on 9.52 mc.

6.30 "Memories of Robert Burns."—Feature Programme; 7 London Relay: News; 7.10 London Relay: Home News from Britain; 7.15 Studio: "See Tee's" Soccer Commentary; 7.25 Interlude; 7.30 Studio: "Unit Requests"—New Long Calling; 8.30 London Relay: Richard Murdock in "Much-Binding in the Marsh" with Kenneth Horne; 9 London Relay: News; 9.10 With Rachmaninoff; 9.40 Noel Coward Memories; 10 Music for Dancing; 11 Close down.

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

ALHAMBRA DAILY AT 2.30 5.30 7.30 & 9.30 P.M. — CENTRAL DAILY AT 2.30 5.15 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

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The Public are hereby notified that all Receiving, Storing and Delivery charges which have hitherto been paid by Steamship Companies will be for Consignees account in respect of all vessels commencing to load in Australia on and after the 15th January 1947.

NOTICE

FAR EASTERN FREIGHT CONFERENCE

The Public are hereby notified that all Receiving, Storing and Delivery charges which have hitherto been paid by Steamship Companies will be for Consignees account in respect of all vessels commencing to load in Europe on and after the 15th January 1947.

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